



Gc
974.4
G28
v.15
1204908

M.L


GENEALOGY COLLECTION

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 01100 6605

GENEALOGY COLLECTION



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2019

6667
5

GENEALOGICAL AND
BIOGRAPHICAL RECORDS
OF
American Families
Representative Citizens
Massachusetts
V. XV

ILLUSTRATED



PUBLISHERS
STATES HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

1938

CHICAGO METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART

CONTENTS

1204903

ADAMS,

CHARLES HENRY, HON.
ELIZABETH PLATT
KATHERINE ELSEFFER
KATHERINE WHITEMAN
ELSEFFER
WILLIAM PLATT

ADRIANCE,

ABRAHAM, JR.
FRANCIS HENRY
HARRIS ELY
ISAAC REYNOLDS
JAMES RUTHVEN
JEAN HARDENBERGH
JOHN ERSKINE
JOHN P.
MARGUERITE PLATT
MARY HASBROUCK
MARY JANE RUTHVEN PLATT
SARAH ELY HARRIS
WILLIAM ALLEN

ALBRO,

ALICE ROGERS
EDNA CLARK
FLORENCE ROGERS
JOHN
JOHN PHILO
MARY ANN CLARK
MERLYN ZENO
SAMUEL
SAMUEL, REV.
THEODORA ROGERS
THOMAS
WILLIAM CLARK
ZENO

BARKER,

BETHIAH FOLGER
CAROLINE ELIZABETH
CATHERINE ACKWORTH

BARKER, Continued

DEBORAH RUSSELL
DEBORAH WING
ELIZA DAY
ELIZABETH HAZARD
FRANCIS
GEORGE RUSSELL
HELEN MARIA
ISAAC
JACOB
JEDIDAH CHASE
JOHN
JUDITH PRENCE
LUCY WILLIAMS
PELEG
ROBERT
SAMUEL
SARAH FOLGER GARDNER

COOL,

CHARLES WILLIS
JOSEPH BUTLER
JOSEPH GILBERT
KEYES P.
MADGE SMALLEY
MARY GILBERT
MARY GRIFFING
MAY MOTT

DE LANO,

AMANDA HARRIS
ANNIE MARIA THOMPSON
CLAYTON HARRIS
FLORENCE M.
KATE
NORA B.

FINCH,

ABIGAIL
AUGUSTA GUNNING CHURCH
DANIEL JEROME
ELIZABETH COOMES
ELIZABETH THOMPSON SEELYE

CONTENTS — Continued

FINCH, Continued

GEORGE RUSSELL
GERTRUDE
GERTRUDE KRUM
HARRIET E. SMITH MOORE
HELEN ELIZABETH
HELEN KRUM
HELEN MARIA BARKER
JEREMIAH
JEREMIAH KRUM
JEREMIAH THOMPSON
JEREMIAH W.
JOHN JAY
JOSEPH
PHEBE COLE

FOULDS,

HELEN ELIZABETH FINCH
MARY HUBBELL
THOMAS
THOMAS HAMMOND, DR.

GRANGER,

ELI
LAUNCELOT
LYMAN
LYMAN HENRY
MABEL TERRY
MARY BROWN MARTYN
SAMUEL

HUNTER,

ANNA FALCONNET
CAROLINE STOCKTON
CHARLES, COM.
DEBORAH MALBONE
FRANCES WETMORE TAYLER
KATE
MARY ROBINSON
MARY ROTCH
MARY STOCKTON ROTCH
THOMAS ROBINSON

HUNTER, Continued

WILLIAM D.
WILLIAM, HON.

MANDEVILLE,

ARTHUR WILBER
DAVID
DEAN KING
DOROTHY SIBLEY
EDNA KING
EDWARD
ELIZABETH ANN VORHEES
HARRIET KING
JOHN
LOIS SIBLEY
WILBER J.
YELLIS

McMATH,

ALLA
BETSEY CAROLINE HUGGINS
DOROTHY BENEDICT COWING
ELIZA SARGENT RAPALJE
ELSIE MORRISON
JOHN NORMAN
JOHN NORMAN, JR.
MORRISON HUGGINS
ROBERT
ROBERT MORRISON
SAMUEL

REED,

CARRIE FITZGERALD
GEORGE EDWIN
MARIE JANE RILEY
NICHOLAS

REMINGTON,

CLARA BASCOMB SACKRIDER
DANIEL
ELIZABETH
EVA ADELE CATEN

CONTENTS — Continued

REMINGTON, Continued

FREDERIC
HANNAH HALE
JOHN
MARGARET SCOTT
MARIA PICKERING
MEHITABLE WALKER
OLIVE NELSON

REMINGTON, Continued

RHODA GORE
SARAH REMINGTON
SARAH WINCHETT
SETH PIERREPONT, COL.
SETH WILLISTON
THOMAS
THOMAS, JR.





William F. Adams.

ADAMS

THE Adams family is of ancient Welsh origin, descended from Ap Adam whose son John, Lord Ap Adam, was called to Parliament by Edward I as "Baron of this realm" in 1296. He established the family seat in Devonshire. An ancient pedigree carefully traced on parchment was found some years ago among the papers of the late Hamlin Adams, Esquire of Middleton Hall, County of Carmarthen, which establishes Henry Adams, progenitor of the line hereinafter followed, as of the sixteenth generation in straight descent from Ap Adams of Wales.

HENRY ADAMS was born in England before 1600, and died in Braintree, Massachusetts, October 6, 1646. Little is known of the life and character of the progenitor of the noted Adams family of Quincy, Massachusetts, except that he was a maltster, a yeoman and a plain, unassuming man who arrived in Boston with his wife, eight sons and a daughter, in 1632. He was allotted forty acres of land "at the Mount" (Mt. Wollaston), which in 1640 was in-

ADAMS

incorporated as the Town of Braintree and which became his permanent home.

The name of his wife is unknown. It is believed that she returned to England with her son John and daughter Ursula after her husband's death.

PETER ADAMS, son of Henry Adams, was born in England in 1622, and died in Medfield, about 1690. He settled in the latter place with several of his brothers in 1652 and became a prosperous farmer and highly respected citizen of the community. He married before 1650 in Braintree, Rachel Adams.

JOHN ADAMS, son of Peter and Rachel (Adams) Adams, was born in Braintree about 1651 and died in Canterbury, Connecticut, February 26, 1724. He was a farmer and in early life removed to Canterbury, where he resided for the rest of his life. He married (first), in 1677, Dorcas (Watson) Dwight, daughter of John Watson of Roxbury and widow of Timothy Dwight. He married (second), April 2, 1685, Mychall Bloice, daughter of Richard and

ADAMS

Mychall (Jenneson) Bloice. She was born April 3, 1664, and died February 26, 1724.

ISAAC ADAMS, son of John and Mychall (Bloice) Adams, was born in Medfield, January 30, 1697-98, and died in Salisbury, Connecticut, November 24, 1763. He was of Canaan, Connecticut, in 1750, and on June 28, 1751, bought land in Salisbury, Connecticut, where he settled. He married, February 17, 1728, Zerviah Brown of Canterbury, who was born in 1709 and died in Salisbury, July 20, 1787.

JOSHUA ADAMS, son of Isaac and Zerviah (Brown) Adams, was born in Canterbury, June 2, 1731, and died in Egremont, Massachusetts, about 1772. The records of Egremont mention him as "Joshua Adams, yeoman of Tanconnock Mountain in the county of Berkshire, province of Massachusetts Bay."

The name of his wife is not known.

PETER CHARLES ADAMS, son of Joshua Adams, was born June 12, 1763, in Egremont, where he died

ADAMS

September 3, 1823. He was a physician. He served as sheriff of Greene County, 1802-06, and represented the county in the state senate, 1806-09.

He married in September, 1785, Christina Van Bergen. She was born February 26, 1767, and died August 11, 1833.

HENRY ADAMS, son of Peter Charles and Christina (Van Bergen) Adams, was born January 6, 1787, in Coxsackie, New York, and died July 6, 1857, in Cohoes, New York. He studied medicine under his father and served as Brigade-Surgeon at Sackett Harbor, New York, during the War of 1812. Later he established himself in practice in Cohoes where he became noted for his skill as a physician and was highly esteemed. He took a prominent part in church and civic affairs. He married in 1823, Agnes Egberts, daughter of Anthony Egberts, an officer in the Revolutionary War.

HONORABLE CHARLES HENRY ADAMS, son of Dr. Henry and Agnes (Egberts) Adams, was born in Coxsackie, April 10, 1824, and died December

ADAMS

15, 1902. He received his preliminary education at the Albany Academy and then took up the study of law. After being admitted to the bar he practiced in Albany until 1850, when he removed to Cohoes and engaged in manufacturing. He was owner of the Watervliet Mills in Cohoes and became recognized as one of the leading manufacturers as well as one of the most progressive and active business men of his day. He was the first mayor of Cohoes and for many years president of the water board. He was also president of the First National Bank of Cohoes and president of the National Knit Goods Association. He invested heavily in real estate, built modern business blocks and was one of the purchasers of Grandview Park. He built the Egberts Woolen Mills and contributed materially to the industrial development of the community.

Mr. Adams was a staunch Republican and took an active part in politics. He was aide-de-camp with rank of colonel to Governor Hunt in 1851; member of the Assembly in 1857; state senator, 1872-75, and a member of Congress in 1876. He was presidential

ADAMS

elector in 1873 and was appointed United States Commissioner to the World's Fair and Exposition in Vienna in 1873 by President Grant.

In 1880, Mr. Adams removed to New York City where he had numerous business and financial connections. He was president of the Mercantile Corporation of the United States and South Africa; director of the Bank Clerk's Corporation Building and Loan Association and trustee of the Metropolitan Savings Bank. He retained his large interests in Cohoes and kept in constant touch with the growth and development of that city until the end of his life.

Mr. Adams was a student of the arts and sciences and held memberships in the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Geographical Society. He was also an active member of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Metropolitan and the St. Nicholas Clubs of New York. His contributions to charity were in keeping with his large means and generous nature, but always conducted quietly and unostentatiously. When the news of his death be-

ADAMS

came known flags were flown at half mast on the City Hall and other public buildings in Cohoes and genuine grief expressed in the press at the loss of one of the most public spirited and best beloved citizens of the city.

Mr. Adams married, September 15, 1853, Elizabeth Platt, born February 6, 1830, died October 5, 1866, daughter of William Barnes Platt of Rhinebeck, New York. He married (second), Judith Crittenden Coleman, born May 8, 1848, died September 10, 1929, daughter of Chapman and Mary (Crittenden) Coleman of Louisville, Kentucky.

WILLIAM PLATT ADAMS, son of Honorable Charles Henry and Elizabeth (Platt) Adams, was born in Rhinebeck, New York, February 18, 1859, and died in Red Hook, New York, July 31, 1928. He prepared for college at De Garmo Academy in Rhinebeck and graduated in 1875. He then entered Union College, where he made a brilliant record and graduated in 1879 with the degree of A. B. His ability in literary work won for him the Clark and Allen prizes. He was chosen class orator and was

ADAMS

a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. He was also prominent in athletics, representing the college several times in inter-collegiate running contests and on each occasion won first place.

Mr. Adams's love for and interest in Union College remained with him throughout his life and in 1910 he was elected a trustee and became a charter member of the Graduate Council when it was organized. He was elected president of his class in 1919 and was looking forward to the fiftieth reunion in 1929 when death intervened.

Immediately after his graduation from college he entered his father's mill in Cohoes and remained there until 1880 when he formed a partnership with Mr. John L. Newman of Albany and engaged in the manufacture of knit underwear in Cohoes. This venture was eminently successful and Mr. Adams took an active part in the management of the concern. He also represented his father's extensive manufacturing and real estate interests in Cohoes, the latter having removed to New York and in 1890 the partnership with Mr. Newman was dissolved.

ADAMS

Mr. Adams did not again engage actively in manufacturing, but devoted his entire time in directing and managing his father's and his own large financial interests and property holdings in Cohoes and Rhinebeck and upon his father's death in 1902 took entire charge of the estate.

During his thirty years of residence in Cohoes Mr. Adams established himself as a leader in the commercial, financial and social life of the community. He served as vice-president and director of the First National Bank of Cohoes for many years and his beautiful home was well known for its hospitality. He was appointed a commissioner of the Hudson-Fulton celebration by Governor Hughes in 1909 and elected chairman of the committee accompanying the Governor and his party on the boat trip from New York to Cohoes. On that occasion the Governor and Mrs. Hughes were guests at his home during their stay in the latter city.

Mr. Adams was a member of the Dutch Reformed Church of Cohoes and served as an elder until 1909 when he removed to Red Hook, where he made his

ADAMS

home for the remainder of his life. In Red Hook as in Cohoes he took a keen interest in the community and did not shirk his civic duties and responsibilities but rather increased the scope of his activities. He was a director of the First National Bank of Red Hook, president of the Dutchess County Historical Society, president of the Dutchess County Health Association and president of the Stone Church Cemetery Association.

Mr. Adams's interest in his birthplace was manifested in numerous and various ways and he was always deeply interested in any movement pertaining to the welfare and advancement of Rhinebeck. He was a trustee of the Rhinebeck Savings Bank, the Rhinebeck Cemetery Association, the Stone Church, the Star Institute of Rhinebeck and the Dutch Reformed Church, which he also served for many years as senior elder.

Mr. Adams was also a director of the Commerce Insurance Company of Albany and a member of the Board of Councilors of the Children's Home of Poughkeepsie. He was widely known as a club man

ADAMS

and held membership in several exclusive clubs at home and abroad. He was a member of the Army and Navy Club of America; University Club of Albany; Amrita Club of Poughkeepsie; Edgewood Country Club of Tivoli; St. Nicholas Club of New York; Alpha Delta Phi Club of New York; Waterford Country Club; County and Castle, Isle of Wight, England, and the American Club in Paris, France. He was also a member of the New York State Historical Association, the Dutchess County Historical Society and the Troy Chapter, Sons of the Revolution.

In politics Mr. Adams was a Republican and during his long and useful career was often urged to accept the nomination for public office, which he consistently refused. Politics was not in keeping with his quiet dignity and reserved nature. Mr. Adams traveled extensively in this country and abroad and at one time lived in Europe with his family for a period of three years. He was a man of great public spirit and sterling character and through his high sense of civic responsibility did much to

ADAMS

enrich the life and growth of the communities with which he was so prominently identified.

The following resolutions adopted at the time of his death are indicative of the high esteem in which he was held:

PROCEEDINGS OF THE
NEW YORK STATE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
AT THE
TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING
GLENS FALLS, 1927

"Mr. Adams's fine personal characteristics, his capacity for friendliness, and his deep and abiding interest in Dutchess County all helped to win for him a place in local life that was peculiarly his own. Under his leadership the County Historical Society has done much to keep alive the memories of old Dutchess and to impress its residents with their heritage; and his work with the County Health Association has been largely instrumental in bringing about the increasing fulfillment of its objects. His interest in these organizations was typical of his public spiritedness and his services to them reflected his unselfish desire to support

ADAMS

community undertakings. Dutchess has been fortunate to number among its citizens a man of Mr. Adams's type."

—o— 1204908

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF COHOES

HELD AUGUST 9, 1928

"Death in its relentless march has taken from our midst our loved friend and associate for many years,

WILLIAM PLATT ADAMS

"For the past thirty-five years as a director and the last fifteen years as Vice-President of this bank he has given unstintedly of his time and sound business judgment.

"We deplore his loss but bow to the inevitable. To his immediate family, we tender our sincere sympathy in the hour of their bereavement.

Signed,

G. H. M. HOWELL
W. A. MITCHELL
G. R. WILDON

PERRY M. FULLER
MATTHEW H. DAVIDSON
C. L. MITCHELL
JAMES B. DOOLY"

ADAMS

Mr. Adams married, January 23, 1884, Katherine Whiteman Elseffer, daughter of Jacob W. and Delia Eliza (Bonesteel) Elseffer, of Red Hook. She was born September 17, 1858, in Red Hook, where she died July 16, 1924.

Children:

- (1) Elizabeth Platt married, December 18, 1912, Radcliffe Heermance, dean at Princeton University. She died in 1919. No children.
- (2) Katherine Elseffer married, January 18, 1933, Stuart Ross Anderson. No children.

Jacob W. Elseffer was a prominent attorney of Dutchess County and descendant of a family founded in that county a century and a half ago. The name was originally Elzvier, the line descending from Louis Elzvier, a printer, who left Germany for Holland in 1580 to escape religious persecution. Soon after his arrival in Holland books began to appear bearing the imprint "Elzvier." Five of Louis Elzvier's seven sons followed the printing trade, making the name famous the world over as the printers of the Elzvierian Bibles. A male descendant

ADAMS

of the famous family came to America in 1738, settling in Rhinebeck. From that time on the Elseffer family, as it came to be known, has been prominent in Dutchess County, members holding high financial and political positions and attaining standing in the profession.





John C. Adair

ADRIANCE

Arms: Quarterly, one and four, sable a tree withered and eradicated argent; two and three, argent three halberds bendways and in bend sinister, the middle one longer than the others, sable; the blades vert; surtout argent; a martlet or.

Crest: A swan rousant.

(“Arms in Possession of the Family.”)

THE Adriance family is of ancient Dutch descent and its members were among the original Dutch settlers in America. The surname is derived from the given name of the ancestor Adriaen Reyersz, a resident of Utrecht, Holland, during the seventeenth century. It was customary among the Dutch to adopt, as a surname, the father's Christian name and add to it “sen,” “se,” “s,” “sz,” or “z,” all of which signified son. The descendants of Adriaen Reyersz added the “se” to Adriaen, which later developed into the present form of Adriance.

The immigrant ancestors settled in Flatbush, Long

ADRIANCE

Island, and later became pioneer settlers of Dutchess County, New York, where the part they played in developing the industries and extending the commerce of that section has established the name as one of the foremost in the annals of the State of New York.

ADRIAEN REYERSZ was born in Utrecht, Holland, and died in Flatbush, Long Island, in 1710. He came to America in 1646 and settled in Flatbush. He married, July 29, 1659, Annatie Schenck, daughter of Martin Schenck of Utrecht, Holland.

ELBERT REYERSZ, son of Adriaen and Annatie (Schenck) Reyersz, was born in Flatbush in 1663. He married, in 1689, Catalina Vanderbeck, daughter of Rem and Jannetje (de Rapalie) Vanderbeck.

REM ADRIANSE, son of Elbert and Catalina (Vanderbeck) Reyersz, was born in 1690 in Flushing, Long Island, where he died in 1730. He was the first to adopt the name of Adrianse. He married Sarah Brinckerhoff, daughter of Joris and Annetje (Bogart) Brinckerhoff, and they were the parents of six children:

ADRIANCE

- (1) Elbert, born in 1715.
- (2) George, born in 1716; settled in Dutchess County.
- (3) Abraham, of whom further.
- (4) Isaac, born in 1722; settled in Dutchess County.
- (5) Jacob, born in 1727.
- (6) Rem, born in 1729.

ABRAHAM ADRIANSE, son of Rem and Sarah (Brinckerhoff) Adrianse, was born on Long Island in 1720 and died in Dutchess County, New York, in 1765. He married, in 1751, Femmetje Van Kleef. They were the parents of a son, Abraham, Jr., of whom further.

ABRAHAM ADRIANCE, JR., the first to spell the name in its present form, son of Abraham and Femmetje (Van Kleef) Adrianse, was born in Hopewell, Dutchess County, April 6, 1766, (posthumous) and died in 1825. He was engaged in farming and became a large land owner in Dutchess County. He married, July 13, 1788, Anna Storm, daughter of Goris and Maritje (Concklin) Storm.

ADRIANCE

Children:

- (1) John, of whom further.
- (2) Edwin, married Eliza O'Connor.
- (3) Eliza, married Richard Parmalee.
- (4) Albert.
- (5) Catherine, married Charles Carmen.

JOHN ADRIANCE, son of Abraham, Jr., and Anna (Storm) Adriance, was born in Hopewell, Dutchess County, New York, January 10, 1795, and died in Poughkeepsie, New York, April 19, 1873. He attended the public schools in his native town and learned the trade of silversmith. As a young man he formed a partnership with another silversmith by the name of Hayes and established the firm of Hayes and Adriance in Poughkeepsie. The firm attained a fine reputation for craftsmanship, stability and honesty; the silverware stamped with their name became widely known. John Adriance was above all an inventor and became greatly interested in newly invented mowing machines. He gradually gave up his interest in the firm of Hayes and Adriance and in 1850 perfected a mowing machine

ADRIANCE

which he called the "Forbush" and established a foundry and factory in Poughkeepsie. He also manufactured plows and other agricultural implements, but made a specialty of the mower which brought him fame and fortune. His son, John P. Adriance, later became associated with him in the manufacture of the nationally known "Buckeye" Mower, but to John Adriance must be given the credit for laying the foundation for the success that several years later came to the great plant of Adriance, Platt and Company in Poughkeepsie. John Adriance was one of the leading business men of his day and one of the pioneer manufacturers of harvesting machines in the country.

John Adriance married (first), in 1817, Sarah Ely Harris, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Tarpenning) Harris of Poughkeepsie, where she died June 3, 1838. He married (second), about 1842, Mrs. Eliza (Storm) Orton, daughter of Abram G. and Mary (Adriance) Storm. She was born in 1804 and died in 1845.

Children of the first marriage:

- (1) George Harris, married Matilda Ross.

ADRIANCE

- (2) Walter, married Cordelia Brinckerhoff, daughter of Derrick Brinckerhoff.
- (3) John P., of whom further.
- (4) Anna E., married Dr. F. H. Simpson.
- (5) Blandena, married Zebulon Rudd.

JOHN P. ADRIANCE, son of John and Sarah Ely (Harris) Adriance, was born in Poughkeepsie, March 4, 1825, and died in New York City, June 13, 1891. He was educated in the public schools of Poughkeepsie and then obtained a position as clerk in the hardware store of a local firm, Storm and Uhl, with whom he remained three years and a half. He entered the employ of the hardware concern Walsh and Mallory in New York City in 1845 and soon after this moved to Manchester, New Hampshire, to take charge of a branch store. He eventually bought this store, but sold out in 1852 and returned to New York, where he formed a partnership with Samuel R. Platt and Samuel W. Sears and engaged in wholesale hardware under the firm name Sears, Adriance and Platt. It was at this time that he became interested in the experiments his father was making

ADRIANCE

with the Forbush mower and he foresaw its great possibilities. In 1854 Sears, Adriance and Platt became interested in the Manny mower and bought the patent rights for the New England States. They began to manufacture mowers at Worcester, Massachusetts, and the venture was successful from the very beginning. Mr. Adriance kept constantly on the alert for new and improved types of machines and in 1857 his attention was called to a mower patented by Aultman and Miller of Canton, Ohio. He saw it in operation in Syracuse, New York, in a competitive test of mowing machines and was so impressed with its excellence that he bought the patent rights. He named the machine the "Buckeye" in honor of its connection with Ohio and began its manufacture in Worcester but after two years moved the business to Poughkeepsie. It was at this time that he became associated with his father and at first the business was carried on in the old "Red Mills" in Poughkeepsie, but larger quarters soon became necessary and Mr. Adriance erected a large new building on the shore of the Hudson, adjoining the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad

ADRIANCE

tracks. He continued to keep his interest in the New York firm but the business in Poughkeepsie increased so rapidly that it soon required all his time and attention, and in 1863 the firm of Sears, Adriance and Platt was dissolved. A new firm named Adriance, Platt and Company was organized in Poughkeepsie with Mr. Adriance as president, Samuel R. Platt as vice-president and Isaac S. Platt as treasurer. The company soon attained a national reputation for broad and progressive administration; its business increased tremendously and it became a decided factor in the growth and prosperity of Poughkeepsie.

Mr. Adriance continued his connection with the firm until the time of his death in 1891 and although his business interests were large and varied he found time to give his attention to civic welfare, to further charitable work and to aid in the advancement of his church of which he was a devout member. He kept fully abreast of political affairs, but could never be prevailed upon to accept public office. He was repeatedly urged to accept the nomination for mayor, his election being considered certain, but he consistently refused to become a candidate. He exerted

ADRIANCE

great political influence despite the fact that he held no office, except that of alderman for one term and was the acknowledged leader of the Republican organization in Dutchess County.

Mr. Adriance married, June 13, 1848, in New York City, Mary Jane Ruthven Platt, daughter of Isaac L. and Marion Erskine (Ruthven) Platt. She was born November 8, 1826, and died in Poughkeepsie, December 24, 1895.

Children:

- (1) Isaac Reynolds, born in Manchester, New Hampshire, January 12, 1851, died in Poughkeepsie, April 16, 1923. He married, April 27, 1876, Ada Ferris Campbell, daughter of Henry Livingston and Emmeline (Collins) Campbell of Unionvale, Dutchess County, New York.

Children:

- (I) John P., born August 2, 1891; married, March 24, 1936, Barbara Lane.
 - (II) Marion, married, June 8, 1918, Edgar Voorhees Anderson.
- (2) John Erskine, of whom further.

ADRIANCE

- (3) James Ruthven, born June 8, 1856, died April 21, 1879.
- (4) Marion Ruthven, born August 18, 1858, died March 24, 1917; married, January 12, 1887, Silas Woodell.
- (5) Harris Ely, born February 18, 1861; married Sarah McClellan Holmes of Albany, New York.
- (6) William Allen, born February 6, 1864, died July 24, 1926; married Mary Horton of Hope-well, New York.
- (7) Francis Henry, born December 16, 1866, died July 24, 1936; married Mary Hampton of Poughkeepsie, New York.

JOHN ERSKINE ADRIANCE, son of John P. and Mary Jane Ruthven (Platt) Adriance, was born in New York City, December 23, 1853, and died in Poughkeepsie, New York, May 22, 1926. Mr. Adriance received his preliminary education in the public schools of Poughkeepsie and then attended the Poughkeepsie Military Institute, Riverview Military Academy and the Churchill School at Ossining, after which he traveled abroad for a year. He returned in 1871 and entered the employ of Adriance, Platt and Company, where his progress was

ADRIANCE

steady and his promotions rapid. He was vice-president from 1892 to 1904 and president from 1904 to 1913, when the company was sold to the Moline Plow Company. He inherited his father's excellent business ability as well as his intense interest in the concern, which though firmly established when he assumed the presidency advanced to world-wide recognition during his administration of its affairs.

Mr. Adriance possessed in a marked degree the family characteristic of deep and abiding interest in the city of Poughkeepsie and was constantly promoting its welfare in a broadminded, friendly and constructive spirit. In business, banking, religious and social life, it might well be said that he was the most representative man of his day. He was a director of the Farmers and Manufacturer's National Bank of Poughkeepsie since 1904. He served as vice-president from 1912 to 1922 and again in 1924 and as president from 1912 to 1924. He was also a member of the board of the Poughkeepsie Savings Bank to which he was elected September 24, 1917. He served as trustee of Vassar College from 1911 to 1921. He was a

ADRIANCE

director of the Poughkeepsie Rural Cemetery Association in 1900 and was elected president of that organization in 1913. He was also a trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association of Poughkeepsie for many years and a commissioner of the City Library Board of which he became president upon the death of his brother, Mr. I. Reynolds Adriance, in 1923.

Mr. Adriance was prominent in fraternal circles and was a member of Triune Lodge, No. 782, Free and Accepted Masons. He was one of the first three members raised after the lodge was formed in 1879 and was also a member of the Poughkeepsie Chapter, No. 172, Royal Arch Masons, Poughkeepsie Commandery, No. 43, Knights Templar and Order of the Mystic Shrine. He took a prominent part in social life and was a charter member of the Amrita Club, organized in 1874. He was one of the organizers and first vice-president of the Apokeepsing Boat Club, formed in 1879 when rowing was the principal pastime on the Hudson River. Later, when golf became popular, he was one of the founders of the Dutchess County Golf and Country Club and

ADRIANCE

served as president of the club for fifteen years. He was also a member of the Holland Society of New York.

The full extent of Mr. Adriance's philanthropy will never be known for his aid was always given in a most unostentatious manner. He was deeply interested in the work of all charitable organizations and a deserving appeal for help received instant and ready response from him. He was a devout member of the Christ Episcopal Church and one of its most active workers.

The unselfish and useful part Mr. Adriance played in the growth and development of Poughkeepsie and the place he held in the hearts of his fellow citizens is well expressed in the following editorial from the *Poughkeepsie Eagle News* issue of May 24, 1926:

"In the death on Saturday of John Erskine Adriance, Poughkeepsie has lost another of its prominent elder citizens, a man who in more than half a century of activity has exerted an enormous influence on the upbuilding of the city and who had done much to help make it a better and happier place.

ADRIANCE

"As successor to his father as president of Adriance, Platt and Company, Mr. Adriance was for many years head of the city's largest industry which was known the world over. He had an excellent mind for business and could see clearly and judge wisely. Moreover, he possessed the Adriance characteristic of a deep practical interest in his home city and in the things his friends and neighbors were trying to do. He helped Poughkeepsie in business; he contributed to religious and charitable institutions; he worked to help develop local organizations and he did all of these things with an utter lack of ostentation, finding his reward in the knowledge that he had aided the city in which he lived.

"The majority of Mr. Adriance's friends, especially those younger than he, doubtless will be surprised to learn that he was in his seventy-third year for he always maintained a youthful outlook on life and was always interested in younger people. He was characteristically fond of sports and he refused to grow old. In his last illness, to the very end, he had a youthful courage which made him cheerful despite the seriousness of his condition.

"Because the *Eagle News* knew Mr. Adriance for his modesty and fine sense of proportion, it wishes to speak quite simply of him now. But it

ADRIANCE

cannot refrain from expressing its deep regret at his death and its appreciation, not only of what he did but of what he was. The city has lost in recent years many men, who like him have been responsible for its development in the last half century. As they pass it will recall gratefully their services and treasure their memories."

The following resolutions adopted at the time of Mr. Adriance's death are indicative of the high esteem in which he was held and the valuable services he rendered to these institutions.

THE FARMERS AND MANUFACTURER'S NATIONAL BANK

POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK

"Since the last meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, it has learned of the death of Mr. John E. Adriance, for many years a Director and Vice-President of this Bank.

"Mr. Adriance while in health was diligent and faithful in the performance of his duties as an officer and director and his cheerfulness and helpful disposition endeared him to all his fellow directors. The Directors feel a personal loss in his death and that the Bank has lost a valuable friend.



ADRIANCE

"They wish to express to his widow and the immediate members of his family the respect and affection in which they held their former associate and their sympathy for them in their loss.

OTIS W. SHERMAN,
Cashier."

May 24, 1926.

* * * *

ADRIANCE MEMORIAL LIBRARY
(THE CITY LIBRARY OF POUGHKEEPSIE,
NEW YORK)

MARION F. DUTCHER, *Librarian*

"On Saturday, May 22, 1926, Mr. John Erskine Adriance, President of the Board of Trustees of the Adriance Memorial Library, died after a long illness.

"Assembled in special meeting on Friday, May 28th, his associates on the Board desire to place on record their appreciation of Mr. Adriance's character and public services, and their sorrow over the loss his death means to them personally, to the library, and to the community.

"Mr. Adriance belonged to a generation of citizens, now regrettably reduced in number, who were the product of the social conditions

ADRIANCE

of a former era, and he personified the things that generation stood for. He was identified closely with the best traditions of family, of church, of education and of commerce, and his kindness and justice and generosity filled a place in all those connections which held men to him with affection and respect.

"His relations with the library were particularly intimate and personal, and he will be sincerely missed from the councils of the institution.

"To his widow and his daughter, the members of the Board extend their deep sympathy.

MARION F. DUTCHER,
Secretary."

May 28, 1926.

* * * *

VASSAR COLLEGE

POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK

"Vassar College places upon its honor roll the name of

JOHN ERSKINE ADRIANCE

trustee of Vassar College from 1911 to 1921, when he resigned on account of ill health. Mr.

ADRIANCE

Adriance's death occurred on May 22, 1926, at the age of seventy-three years.

"During his ten years of service Mr. Adriance was one of the most active of the Board of Trustees. He was a member of the Finance Committee from the time of his election, and of the Investments Committee from his second year of service. These committees were merged in 1917-18. Service upon them involved much time and care, since in those years trustees were actually custodians of securities. Mr. Adriance was a member of the Executive Committee from 1913 until his resignation, and of the Committee on Ways and Means from its inception in 1917-18.

"Mr. Adriance's experience as a business man was most helpful. He nominated Mr. Herbert R. Gurney as treasurer of the college, and worked closely with him in business management; he suggested in 1916-17 the reconstruction of the heating plant of the college and the reorganization of the business departments. In the development of more intimate relations between the city and the college Mr. Adriance exercised valuable influence. Co-operation between the college library and Adriance Memorial Library founded by himself and his family, has been complete from the beginning.

ADRIANCE

"Such citizens as John Erskine Adriance constitute the true link between educational institutions of national scope and the community of their immediate neighborhood. Faithful in little and in much, Mr. Adriance found his reward in the growth of the college which he served, and in the affectionate regard of its members.

Minute of the Board of Trustees
of Vassar College, June 1, 1926."


Mr. Adriance married, April 27, 1882 Mary Hasbrouck, born July 30, 1857, daughter of Matthew and Jane Catherine (Hardenbergh) Hasbrouck of Stone Ridge, Ulster County, New York.

Children:

- (1) Jean Hardenbergh, born April 24, 1883, died October 11, 1897.
- (2) Marguerite Platt, born July 22, 1885.



ALBRO

HE surname Albro is of Anglo-Saxon origin. "Bro" is a shortened form of "boro" or "borough" and is frequently found in early English records. Aldborough, a Suffolk seaport, is variously known as Aldborough or "Old Borough"; thence, by easy stages in the vernacular of the day we have "Albrow" and "Albro," the latter being the form finally adopted by the family "from Aldborough" and transmitted from Great Britain to this country by the progenitor of the line in America.

("Surnames of the United Kingdom" by Henry Harrison, London, 1912. "Family Names and Their Story" by S. Baring-Gould, J. B. Lippincott Company, 1910.)

JOHN ALBRO, immigrant ancestor of the family in America, was born in England in 1617 and died in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, December 14, 1712. He embarked in the ship "*Francis*" from Ipswich, England for Boston, Massachusetts, April 10, 1634. As he was only seventeen years old he was placed in care of one of the older passengers, William Freeborne, and apparently remained with him in Boston

ALBRO

for the next four years as there is no further record of him until 1638, when in company with Freeborne and others he removed to Portsmouth, Rhode Island. It is of record that in 1639 certain lands in Portsmouth were granted to John Albro and his companions by the King of England on condition that they build upon these lands within a year. John Albro complied with these terms and his descendants continued to live on the homestead founded by him for nearly two hundred years.

From 1639 until the time of his death, more than seventy years later, John Albro was one of the most important men of the Rhode Island Colony. He became prominent in local civic and military affairs soon after settling in Portsmouth and later a leader in the affairs of Rhode Island in her relations with the other colonies.

His military record covered a period of more than forty years. He was elected Corporal of the local militia in 1644 and served in this capacity until 1660, when he was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant and re-elected as such in 1661, 1664, 1666, 1668,

ALBRO

1670 and 1672. He was made Captain in 1675 and Major in 1680 and served in this high office until infirmities of old age made active duty impossible. On April 4, 1676, he, serving as Captain, and three others had charge of the disposal of a barrel of powder for the defense of Portsmouth and "it was ordered at the same time that the two great guns in the yard of the late deceased William Brenton be pressed for the country's service and carried to Portsmouth and one placed on Ferry Neck and one near John Borden's."

John Albro was active in civic affairs and held numerous public offices. He was chosen to view cattle and also served as clerk of weights and measures and member of the Town Council in 1649 and frequently as moderator at town meetings. He was Commissioner from Portsmouth in 1660 and 1661 and in the latter year a member of the committee for receiving contributions for the agent in England and also "about the intrusions of Connecticut." In 1666 he was appointed with two others to oversee highways and driftways; in 1670 he

ALBRO

and three others loaned the colony seven pounds on account of Portsmouth and in 1676 he was chosen a commissioner "to order watch and ward of the island." In that year the assembly voted: "that in these troublous times and straits in this colony the Assembly desiring to have the advice and concurrence of the most judicious inhabitants if it may be for the good of the whole do desire at their next sitting the company and counsel." John Albro and certain other leading citizens were summoned to appear. He was a member of the committee formed in 1679 to draft a letter to his Majesty the King, giving a true account of the territory of Mount Hope and of the late war with the Indians. In 1683 Major John Albro and others prohibited Governor Cranfield from exercising authority in Narragansett. Perhaps the greatest honor which came to him was his appointment by King James II as one of the five Rhode Island members commissioned to attend the first meeting of Sir Edmund Andros' Council held in Boston on December 30, 1686.

Throughout his long and useful life John Albro

ALBRO

established a record for foresight, wisdom and courage which has been a source of pride to his descendants.

His will dated December 28, 1710, disposed of a comfortable estate. The executors were John Anthony, his son-in-law, and Susannah, his daughter, wife of John Anthony. He was apparently a member of the Society of Friends as the records of that society state that he "was buried in his own orchard."

John Albro married, in Portsmouth about 1644, Dorothy Potter, widow of Nathaniel Potter. She was born in 1617 and died in Portsmouth February 19, 1696.

Children:

- (1) Samuel, of whom further.
- (2) Elizabeth, died in Portsmouth November 15, 1720; married Benjamin Congdon, born in 1650, died June 19, 1718.
- (3) Mary, died in Portsmouth in 1710; married Thomas Hicks, who died in 1698.

ALBRO

- (4) John, died in Portsmouth December 4, 1724; married Mary Stokes, who died in 1720.
- (5) Susannah, died in 1715; married, January 3, 1693, John Anthony, born in 1642, died October 20, 1715, son of John and Susannah Anthony. They were the parents of a son Albro, who was born September 25, 1694. The name of his wife is not known, but they were the parents of a daughter Eliza, who on May 23, 1751, in Newport, Rhode Island, married Gilbert Stuart, a native of Perth, Scotland. Their son was Gilbert Stuart, the portrait painter, whose paintings of George Washington are world famous.

SAMUEL ALBRO, son of John and Dorothy (Potter) Albro, was born in Portsmouth in 1644 and died in April, 1739.

He married Isabel Lawton, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Hazard) Lawton of Portsmouth, where she died April 1, 1730. The Lawton and Hazard families are among the most prominent in the early history of Rhode Island. George Lawton was a member of the Court of Trials in 1648, 1665, 1672, 1676, 1679 and 1680. During the Indian

ALBRO

Wars, meetings of the Town Council were held at his home and his advice as to procedure in warfare was eagerly sought and followed. He died in Portsmouth October 5, 1693. His wife, Elizabeth Hazard, was the daughter of Thomas Hazard, pioneer settler of Portsmouth and one of the original nine founders of Newport, where on June 5, 1639, he was named one of the four proprietors and was made a Freeman on September 2, 1639.

JOHN ALBRO, son of Samuel and Isabel (Lawton) Albro, was born in Portsmouth before 1700. He married (first) Margaret, surname unknown, who died November 2, 1757, and (second) Barbara, surname unknown.

REVEREND SAMUEL ALBRO, son of John and Margaret Albro, was born in Portsmouth October 10, 1716, and died in 1757.

He married, before 1749, Alice Rogers.

SAMUEL ALBRO, son of Reverend Samuel and Alice (Rogers) Albro, was born October 12, 1749. He married, before 1777, Patience Bull.



ALBRO

THOMAS ALBRO, son of Samuel and Patience (Bull) Albro, was born May 9, 1779, and died in Genesee County, New York, September 24, 1852. He married Ever Tice. She was born March 8, 1782, and died October 28, 1851.

ZENO ALBRO, son of Thomas and Ever (Tice) Albro, was born in Clove, Dutchess County, New York, June 10, 1809, and died in Scranton, Pennsylvania, November 25, 1883. He attended school in Clove and taught in the section for several years. Later he engaged in farming and attained success and prosperity. He moved about a good deal and owned farms in Dutchess and Genesee Counties in New York and in Wyoming County, Pennsylvania. He was instrumental in the forming of Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania. He was noted for his strong Union sympathies during the Civil War and was among those who reported to Washington for the purpose of filling the quota of men to be taken into service from Dutchess County.

Zeno Albro married, November 2, 1847, Mary

ALBRO

Ann Clark. She was born April 16, 1828, and died January 9, 1917.

Children:

- (1) William Clark, of whom further.
- (2) Louise Agnes, born June 14, 1850, died August 28, 1874; married, June 18, 1873, George Morey of Dutchess County, born September 21, 1847, died March 8, 1901. No children.
- (3) John Philo, born July 8, 1852, died March 24, 1927; married, October 10, 1876, Ida May Engle, born January 12, 1856.

Children:

- (I) Louise Virginia, born October 17, 1877; married, October 10, 1901, William Magill Curry, born November 25, 1870. No children.
- (II) May, born November 6, 1879; married, October 15, 1903, Truman Arnold Surdam, born December 24, 1878. No children.
- (4) Mary Elizabeth, born March 1, 1854, died October 16, 1900; married, December 28, 1870, Isaac Preston Vincent, born May 16, 1847, died January 26, 1889.

ALBRO

Children:

- (I) Phoebe Ann, born December 3, 1871. Unmarried.
- (II) David Duncan, born September 17, 1874. Unmarried.
- (III) Martha Louise, born June 1, 1876; married (first), August 12, 1896, John Aloysius Gafney, born April 14, 1874, died July 31, 1904. Married (second), March 19, 1906, David Andrews Dennis, born April 14, 1885.

Child of the first marriage:

- (i) John Vincent, born January 8, 1903; married Rosalia Wilhelmina Mullan. No children.
- (5) Merlyn Zeno, born October 8, 1865. Graduated from Poughkeepsie High School in 1881 and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, Medical Department of Columbia University, M. D. in 1887. Began practice in same year in Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he became well known in the profession. Member of the Lackawanna County Medical Society; Attending Staff Pennsylvania Oral School for Deaf; Physician to City Poor Board, 1887-88; Assistant



Steel Engraving by M. J. Conn.

W. P. Allen.

ALBRO

Surgeon with rank of First Lieutenant, 13th Regiment, N. G. P. Removed to Chicago, Illinois, in 1892 and was licensed to practice there January 13, 1893. Engaged in general practice until May, 1904. Since that time his practice has been limited to ophthalmology. Dr. Albro is considered an authority on this subject and in 1914 published "Fusion Faculty as a Type of Faculty." He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society and has held office as branch councilor, branch president, secretary and councilor at large. He served as clinical professor of ophthalmology at the Illinois Medical College 1909-10 and is at present a member of the consulting staff of the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium and attending physician to the Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital. Dr. Albro married, July 5, 1905, Harriet Mae Tillotson, born March 3, 1870. No children.

WILLIAM CLARK ALBRO, son of Zeno and Mary Ann (Clark) Albro, was born August 16, 1848, in Batavia, Genesee County, New York, and died May 2, 1930, in Poughkeepsie, New York. When he was very young his parents moved to Dutchess County, where he attended school and prepared for college at

ALBRO

Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Massachusetts. He entered Cornell as one of the first students at that now noted university, where he was a member of the class of 1873. After a year of study in civil engineering he spent several years teaching in the rural schools of Dutchess County and thereby acquired an intimate knowledge of the defects in the then existing educational system, which in later life he put to practical use through his educational reform measures.

His ambition for a legal career led him to give up teaching and he enrolled in the Law School of Columbia University, then under the chancellorship of Theodore W. Dwight, and graduated in 1874 with the degree of LL.B. He was admitted to the bar in 1874 and at once began to practice in Poughkeepsie, where for the next half century he was looked upon as one of the outstanding men of the profession and a citizen of the highest type.

His success as a lawyer was almost immediate and he soon won a reputation for the thoroughness with which he prepared his cases. His services were in

ALBRO

constant demand, particularly in the settlement of estates and litigation pertaining thereto. He specialized in surrogate's court practice and real estate work and built up a lucrative practice. His own success assured he was ever ready to lend a helping hand to younger members of the profession and had the satisfaction of seeing many who were clerks and students in his office become well known attorneys of high standing. Among these may be mentioned Earl Hawley and Charles A. Hopkins, both of whom read law with Mr. Albro.

He was the dean of the profession in Poughkeepsie at the time of his death and held in high respect by his fellow members of the bar. His kindly nature, his keen sense of humor and his ethical conduct inspired genuine and warm affection. Tributes paid to his memory at a Memorial Meeting of the Dutchess County Bar Association held at the Court House in Poughkeepsie, May 10, 1930, were sincere and heartfelt. Justice Morschauser, who presided, said in part:

“We all knew him very well — a man of classical leanings and a well read lawyer. He served for years on the Board of Education. I

ALBRO

considered him one of my warmest personal friends. He was kindly in his life, particularly to the younger members of the bar. His death is a loss that we all feel."

Mr. Hawley, who served his clerkship with Mr. Albro, recalled their pleasant association and daily contacts. He termed him "a lawyer of the type fast disappearing, who would rather go to the basic question of law in the situation than take the nearest decision of some court." John E. Mack, president of the association, extolled Mr. Albro as a man of "kindly and retired disposition, reliable, thorough and trustworthy." Following the personal sentiments expressed by those present the association unanimously adopted this resolution:

"At a Memorial Meeting of the Dutchess County Bar Association held in conjunction with a Special Term of the Supreme Court at the Court House in the City of Poughkeepsie, New York, on the 10th day of May, 1930.

"BE IT RESOLVED, that in the passing of William C. Albro, an able and genial member of the Bar of Dutchess County for many years,

ALBRO

that the Bar has suffered a great and irreparable loss and that his affable person and kindly assistance and consideration for his fellow practitioners will ever be remembered, and

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Bench and Bar of Dutchess County herein and hereby records its grief and extends its sympathy to the members of his family, and

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this resolution be engrossed on the minutes of the Supreme Court of Dutchess County and that a copy thereof be sent to the members of his immediate family.

JOHN E. MACK,
President.

HERBERT J. DAVIS, *Secretary.*

Committee:

PAUL ROSEN,
EARL HAWLEY,
CHARLES A. HOPKINS."

One of the highlights in Mr. Albro's legal and public career was his drafting of the bill to permit women to practice law in New York State. His championship in support of women who were then

ALBRO

seeking entrance into professions hitherto denied them had early been aroused by a lecture given before a Poughkeepsie audience by Belva Lockwood, pioneer fighter for "woman's rights." Her eloquent logic convinced many of her hearers of the justice in women's demands. Mr. Albro became a recruit in the cause and later a leader. Proceeding from sympathy to action he drafted the amendment to the Code of Civil Procedure entitling women to become lawyers in New York State. The bill was introduced in the Legislature by Hon. John I. Platt, member of the Assembly from Poughkeepsie, and when passed was signed by Governor Hill. The adoption of this amendment marked a historical advance in the equality of the sexes in matters legal and governmental in the State of New York and so furthered the advance of liberal legislation for women elsewhere.

The important part Mr. Albro played in civic and educational affairs of Poughkeepsie was of a constructive nature and resulted in many lasting and beneficial improvements. Never self-seeking and

ALBRO

interested only in the welfare of the community, his genuine worth was recognized by those in authority and he accepted appointments to public office as part of his civic duty. For a number of years he worked quietly and unofficially for the betterment of the city schools and finally yielded to insistent demand in accepting a place on the Poughkeepsie Board of Education. During his nine years of service as a member of this board his work for reform never ceased. That reform was needed no one questioned, yet until Mr. Albro assumed the responsibility no one had the courage to take upon themselves the blame and censure such a movement always entails.

Mr. Albro despite much opposition and positive denunciation urged and worked for reform. The Legislature in Albany was then passing laws setting a higher standard for teachers, the requirement being certificates of qualification. Through his persistent efforts, Mr. Albro finally had the satisfaction of securing the Board's approval of this measure, which entailed a hard fight but made his victory the more

ALBRO

complete and also proved conclusively that although he had been active in politics for years he was by no means a self-seeking politician, risking as he did the loss of popular favor in following the course he conceived to be right. Commenting on the stand he took in this matter the *Poughkeepsie News Press* of January 17, 1914, stated:

* * * "It was in this sort of service that Mr. Albro's moral courage was shown. He knew that reform was needed, demanded by every consideration of the public service. He could not sit idly by while all the rest of the state was responding to an educational uplift that Poughkeepsie did not share.

"The splendid conditions of today are so well known that few people ever look back to the days of shabby schoolrooms, unruly boys and untidy methods of administration. Like all innovators, Mr. Albro got a whole deluge of blame and censure, but he never swerved from the straight path as long as he was on the Board."

In 1920 Mayor Ralph F. Butts appointed Mr. Albro a member of the Board of Public Works of Poughkeepsie for a term of three years. He accepted

ALBRO

this important and responsible position and during the last two years of his term served as president of the board. Appreciation of his unselfish service was expressed in the following resolution adopted by his fellow commissioners at the time of his retirement from the board:

“Whereas, Mr. William C. Albro has served as a commissioner of this board for a period of three years, and during the past two years has presided as its president, and throughout this period has given most earnest and careful attention to all matters relating to the department, frequently visiting and inspecting all work during construction at a sacrifice of personal interests and time, and as his term as commissioner expires at the end of this year, we, his fellow co-workers, desire to acknowledge due appreciation of his services.

“Therefore, be it resolved, that we, his fellow commissioners, in order to express our appreciation of his good work and services as a member of this board, congratulate him on his fine record and extend to him our best wishes for the future, and that this resolution be recorded in the

ALBRO

minutes of the board and a copy thereof presented to the retiring commissioner.

Signed,

JOHN I. LANE, *Commissioner*,
E. G. KNAUSS, *Commissioner*,
T. F. Lawlor, *Superintendent*."

His genial manner and fair treatment endeared him to all employees of the department and upon his retirement they presented him with a handsome umbrella. The presentation was made by the Superintendent, Mr. Thomas F. Lawlor, who read the following:

"Mr. President, on behalf of the employees of the Board of Public Works, the honor has been conferred upon me to express the high esteem in which you are held by them and to thank you for the many kindly words of advice given from time to time, and to express their appreciation of the earnest work and service given to the department during the entire period of your office.

"So, as an appreciation of your services, we, the employees of the Board of Public Works, present to you this umbrella as a token of our

ALBRO

esteem and in remembrance of the many useful things you have done in our behalf and extend congratulations upon your fine record as a public officer and extend our best wishes for your future."

That appreciation of his services on the Board of Public Works was not confined to his immediate associates is shown by the following article quoted from the *Poughkeepsie News Press*:

"William C. Albro, for the last three years a member of the Board of Public Works and for the last two years its president, has attended his last meeting as a commissioner. The esteem in which the other members of the Board held him is attested by the resolutions adopted Thursday on his retirement. We believe that the public generally holds the same feelings towards Mr. Albro as do his associates. He has given his time freely during his commissionership to the duties of his office, and has taken a deep and personal interest in the municipal affairs with which the Board of Public Works has been charged. He has given conscientious and intelligent service, which has been of extraordinary importance in years in which so much public work has been done. The fact that the Main Street pavement

ALBRO

was undertaken and completed in his presidency is a distinction of which he may be proud. Mr. Albro should retire with a sense of a duty well discharged and with a knowledge that his fellow citizens appreciate his service."

Mr. Albro was a life-long and staunch Democrat, but in no sense a party politician. His entry into Poughkeepsie's political affairs was not for personal advantage, but for the good of the city as he conceived it. In that spirit he accepted the Democratic nomination for Mayor in the fall of 1913, a nomination that was heralded with approval by the *Poughkeepsie News Press* and other local papers. On October 1, 1913, the following editorial appeared in the *News Press*:

"The nomination of William C. Albro for the office of Mayor of Poughkeepsie has been received with quiet but solid satisfaction by the citizens. He is not a 'hurrah' candidate, but a sensible, professionally well trained and entirely capable man, whose administration will be along safe and sane lines. He believes in progress for the city, but this progress must be consistent with the ability and willingness of the taxpayers to keep up the pace. His platform is to go slow

ALBRO

rather than to plunge into big expense and then regret it afterwards. * * *

"He stands in the place with dignity and credit feeling that it is an honor as well as a duty. His interpretation of the highest duty of a citizen is to be willing to serve in any capacity. A good soldier must stand ready to be drafted for any service and at a moment's notice. As a good Democrat he is thus in line with the best tradition of his party."

An even more forceful approval of his candidacy was expressed in the following editorial from the *Evening Enterprise*:

"There is no question that the best interests of the city will be subserved by the election of William C. Albro for the office of Mayor. No man in the city has been a closer student of subjects that relate in every way to the proper administration of the business and the affairs of a municipality and because of this, no man in the city is better qualified for the discharge of active public duty.

"Being a lawyer of learning, ability and standing, he is entirely familiar with the requirements and limitations of the office for which he has been named. Being a public spirited citizen, he

ALBRO

is in sympathy with every effort tending to promote the high standing and good name of the municipality. Being a student of city, state and national governments, he is better than ordinarily equipped to decide matters relating to municipal economics.

"It is saying nothing in disparagement of the other candidates for Mayor to assert that Mr. Albro is the best equipped man in the field for the discharge of the duties of the office of Mayor to the advantage and the satisfaction of the inhabitants of the city of Poughkeepsie.

"He is no self seeker and not much of a politician. He is independent in thought and he looks upon public office, not as a personal asset through which and by which he may exploit any personal or even political interest, but rather as bringing to the incumbent opportunities for genuine public service and also as bringing duties and responsibilities that are to be performed and borne purely in the interests of the people.

"With these conceptions of duty and responsibility coupled with a desire for the city's advantage and benefit and being entirely unhampered by any political requirements or pledges except as naturally come with the imposition of a public trust, Mr. Albro will make

ALBRO

an ideal public officer and no mistake will be made in electing him to the position of chief executive and administrative officer of the city.

"The *Enterprise* has no hesitation in commending the candidacy of William C. Albro for the position of Mayor of the city to every voter within the city limits."

As Dutchess County for many years has been overwhelmingly Republican Mr. Albro was defeated. However, he made a remarkably good run, testifying to his personal popularity and it was said he received many Republican votes. He continued his services to his party and city with unabated loyalty and took an active part in subsequent elections, though he was not a candidate for office. In 1924 Governor Alfred E. Smith sent him the following telegram of thanks and appreciation:

"New York, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1924.

Mr. Albro,
300 Mansion Street,
Poughkeepsie, New York.

"We have won the election. To keep victory we must prevent fraud. I personally request

ALBRO

your presence at your polling place until count ended and all statements signed. Keep record of result for future use. Get out all Democratic voters. Appreciate your party loyalty and I thank you.

GOVERNOR ALFRED E. SMITH."

Mr. Albro was an ardent prohibitionist and during early manhood took an active part in affairs of the prohibitionist party. He realized, however, that prohibition would be brought about by one of the major parties and, therefore, became a Democrat. He never lost an opportunity to speak in favor of prohibition and there was hardly a church or hall in Dutchess County in which he had not conducted meetings and spoken for the cause.

Every move for the welfare of the city of Poughkeepsie found in him a staunch supporter and he took a keen interest in the affairs of the local Chamber of Commerce of which he was a member for many years. His connection with the business and commercial interests of the community was through his early association with Messrs. William

ALBRO

and Alexander Caven in the organization of the Ideal Linen Mesh Company, a very successful concern of which he was President for fifteen years.

He attained a wide reputation for his ability as a speaker and was frequently asked to deliver addresses at political meetings and at gatherings of fraternal and social organizations. Because of his retiring and home-loving disposition, he belonged to few social or fraternal societies. He held memberships in Junior Order of United American Mechanics, Apokeepsing Lodge, No. 80, Independent Order of Good Templars, the Vassar Brothers Institute and the Dutchess County Bar Association. He was an advocate of Henry George's theory of the single tax and this, as every other movement in which he was interested, he stood ready at all times to support with his time and means. He was also liberal in his attitude toward organized charity and donated freely to various institutions, but always unostentatiously and for the most part anonymously. He was one of the memorial subscribers to Vassar Hospital in 1924,



Steel Engraving by M. J. Conn.

Theodora (Rogers) Albro

ALBRO

when he, Mr. Alexander Caven and Mrs. William Caven endowed a private room and he made other handsome contributions to the hospital, which was generously remembered in his will. Mr. Albro was a student and well versed in the classics, a lawyer of outstanding ability and a splendid citizen in every sense of the word. It may truly be said of him that he was a gentleman of the old school.

William Clark Albro married, November 3, 1874, Theodora Rogers, daughter of Egbert and Maria (Sherman) Rogers of Beekman, Dutchess County, New York. She was born February 17, 1853, and died April 5, 1933, in Poughkeepsie. Mrs. Albro was educated in a private school and attended Wilton Brook Seminary in Poughquag, New York, and Drew Seminary in Carmel, New York. The Rogers family is one of the oldest in Dutchess County and through marriage is connected with the Sherman, Brill, Cornell and other prominent lines. Through her ancestry on the paternal as well as the maternal side, Mrs. Albro was eligible to membership in several leading genealogical and patriotic societies.

ALBRO

Mr. and Mrs. Albro were the parents of two daughters, Florence Rogers, who died in infancy and Edna Clark, a member of Mahwenawasigh Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, who resides in the old family home, 300 Mansion Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.







Del. Engr. by H. H. T. 1880

Alb. C. C.

COOL

CHARLES WILLIS COOL, son of Joseph Butler and Mary (Griffing) Cool, was born August 19, 1858, in Glens Falls, New York, where he died September 24, 1932. His grandfather, Keyes P. Cool, was one of the pioneer settlers of Glens Falls and the first to engage in the manufacture and shipping of lime, thereby establishing an industry that has been an important factor in the development of Glens Falls from a small village into one of the prosperous and progressive cities in Northern New York. Upon the death of Keyes P. Cool, his son, Joseph Butler Cool, father of Charles Willis Cool, took over the lime kilns and continued to operate them until his death. He was regarded as one of the prominent citizens and civic leaders of his day.

On the maternal side the ancestry of Charles Willis Cool is no less distinguished. His grandfather, Colonel Stephen Griffing, was a member of one of the oldest families of Warrensburgh in Warren County, New York, and his great-grandfather, Stephen Griffing, was an officer in Washington's Army during the Revolution. He came to Warren

COOL

County soon after the War, where he was one of the pioneer settlers. Samuel Robinson, founder of Bennington, Vermont, is another of Mr. Cool's distinguished ancestors.

Thus endowed with the best characteristics of the sturdy pioneers who were his forebears, and the prestige and reputation established for the family name in Glens Falls, Mr. Cool began life under most favorable circumstances. He received his early education at the Glens Falls Academy, and at Greylock Institute, Williamstown, Massachusetts, after which he entered the employ of Cool and Clark, the firm operating the lime kilns in Glens Falls, established by his grandfather and then headed by his father. Later he was engaged as a clerk in the private banking house of Augustus Sherman and Frederick A. Johnson, and still later in the Rockwell House in the same capacity.

After several years of experience during which he made many acquaintances and friendships, he decided to go into business for himself, and in 1879 engaged in the insurance field, which from then on was to

COOL

occupy his entire time for the remainder of his life. He formed a partnership with the late Solomon W. Russell and opened offices on Glen Street. After a few years, Mr. Russell withdrew and the late Frederick W. Locke became associated with Mr. Cool. This connection continued until 1887. In that year, which marks the beginning of Mr. Cool's conspicuous success, he established himself as an independent agent and as such eventually became known as one of the foremost underwriters of insurance in Northern New York.

The insurance field in the eighties offered wonderful opportunities to a man of Mr. Cool's temperament. His business ability and pleasing personality together with a genius for making friends were some of his greatest assets in building a large and satisfied clientele. He represented many of the leading insurance companies in the United States for more than fifty years and at the time of his death was affiliated with eighteen fire and three casualty companies. There was not a better known agent in New York State and, certainly, none who had more friends. In

COOL

the New York offices where nationally known executives assembled, as well as in the back country where much of his business was done, he was an equally honored and welcome visitor. Honest and sincere in all his dealings, he inspired confidence in himself and in the companies he represented, and his sympathetic understanding and helpful suggestions as well as prompt and fair settlement, when losses occurred, won for him many lifelong friendships.

Many of the larger insurance companies honored Mr. Cool during the last years of his life on anniversaries of his connection with them. The Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company, of England, entertained him at a luncheon in the Hotel Belmont in New York in 1925, celebrating his forty years of service with the company.

Although from the beginning of his business career Mr. Cool was deeply interested in the civic and political affairs of the village of Glens Falls, it was not until 1904, the twenty-fifth anniversary of his entrance into the insurance business, that he took an active part in its management. That year he ran for

COOL

village president, but was defeated by a small majority. The next year supported by the Democrats and Republicans alike, he was elected and served for a year. During his term agitation for a city charter, with which he was in sympathy, began and in 1906 a committee was chosen to draft the charter. Mr. Cool was a member of this committee and the charter, as approved by the Legislature in 1907, was largely his work.

The first city election was held in 1908, and as the charter placed heavy responsibilities on the office of mayor, the choice of candidates was very important. Mr. Cool was chosen as the Republican nominee and Patrick Moynihan was the choice of the Democrats. The election developed into one of the keenest contests ever known in Glens Falls. When the ballots were counted Mr. Cool had won by a majority of 223 votes and was inaugurated in the new City Hall as the first mayor of Glens Falls.

Mr. Cool's administration of the city government for the next two years was constructive and efficient. He had many difficulties to overcome in readjusting

COOL

village routine to an organized system of city government, an undertaking that required keen business ability, foresight, and infinite tact. Mr. Cool possessed all of these qualities and Glens Falls is indebted to him for the admirable system of Government now in force and for which he laid the foundation. At the end of his term Mr. Cool retired from active participation in office, but retained his interest in municipal affairs and during the intervening years, until he again assumed leadership, his advice was frequently sought. In 1922, he reluctantly accepted the nomination for mayor on the Republican ticket, and was elected by a majority of 750 votes over former Mayor Orville C. Smith. He again gave the city two years of notable service and in 1924, Mr. Cool announced his positive retirement from public office.

Mr. Cool's interests and activities were by no means confined to the insurance field. Early in 1900 he organized the Union Telephone Company, an independent concern with headquarters in Glens Falls, and lines extending to nearby points, including Lake

COOL

George, Luzerne, Hudson Falls and Fort Edward. After a few years the company was merged with the Commercial Union Telephone Company of Troy, and Mr. Cool was elected a director. He was officially connected during his career with several other important concerns and was a member of the board of the Empire Real Estate and Theatre Company and of the Glens Falls Land and Improvement Company. He was also a director of the First National Bank of Glens Falls and the board of this institution adopted the following resolution:

"The Directors of the First National Bank unite in expressing their deep sense of loss at the passing on September twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred thirty-two, of their fellow Director,

CHARLES WILLIS COOL

who had served on the Board continuously during the past twenty-five years.

"Mr. Cool was a regular attendant at our meetings, and was always solicitous for the growth and welfare of this bank, his pride in its development ever increasing as he saw the insti-

COOL

tution exemplify in its corporate life the high principles he had observed in the conduct of his personal business, one of the most extensive in its line in Northern New York.

"His ability to make and keep friends in every walk of life was phenomenal. He numbered among his friends literally thousands throughout the nation, who mourn his loss, and preserve his memory as a priceless heritage. Highly respected in business, he had held as well positions of dignity and honor in his church.

"Always a resident of Glens Falls, his loyalty to the City was perhaps the primary force which animated his life. Early joining in the activities of the community, social, fraternal and civic, he was honored by election as the first Mayor, upon adoption of the City Charter, and was subsequently re-elected. Energetic, upright and unafraid, he was devoted to every movement that sought the betterment of the City. Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, that we lament the ending of his connection with this bank, record our reverence for his memory, and tender our heartfelt sympathy to his family in their bereavement, and be it further

COOL

“Resolved, that this memorial be entered upon the minutes of this meeting, and that a suitably transcribed copy be forwarded to his family.

Signed:

Board
of
Directors

DENNIS B. MAYNEHAN,
BYRON J. LAPHAM,
J. I. FOWLER,
MAURICE HOOPES,
THEO. F. KALBFLEISCH,
W. W. BOWDEN,
GEORGE F. BAYLE,
W. L. BRODEUR,
ALFRED A. CLARK,
COOLIDGE SHERMAN,
B. B. FOWLER,
H. McKIE WING,
J. R. McMULLEN,
G. E. SAFFORD.”

Mr. Cool was active in fraternal circles and was a member of the Glens Falls Lodge of Elks; senior member of Senate Lodge, 456, F. and A. M.; member of Glens Falls Chapter 55, R. A. M.; Washington Commandery 33, Knights Templar of Saratoga and





Steel Engraving by M. J. O'Connell

Joseph Gilbert Cool

COOL

the Oriental Shrine of Troy. He retained an active interest in all his masonic affiliations until the time of his death. As a churchman he was a member of the Church of the Messiah and served on the vestry for many years.

Charles Willis Cool married, October 7, 1880, May Mott, daughter of Zebulon William and Harriet (Gilbert) Mott of Glens Falls.

Children:

- (1) Joseph Gilbert, of whom further.
- (2) Frances, born August 12, 1887, died July 3, 1891.
- (3) Charles Harold, born April 12, 1892, died September 4, 1914. He graduated from Glens Falls Academy and then entered the employ of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company in Hartford, Connecticut. His untimely death was the result of an automobile accident. He was unmarried.

JOSEPH GILBERT COOL, son of Charles Willis and May (Mott) Cool, was born June 1, 1882, in Glens Falls, New York, where he died June 1, 1922. He

COOL

was educated in the public and high schools of Glens Falls and then entered Union College from where he graduated in 1905. The insurance field in which his father had made a conspicuous success appealed strongly to him and immediately after his graduation from college he became associated with the latter in his well established agency. Later a partnership was formed which was to continue until Mr. Cool's untimely death. He possessed the same qualities that had made his father so successful and his devotion to business, ability of making friends and his sincerity of purpose contributed much to the further development and broadening of interests of the firm. He soon became recognized as one of the leading insurance and business men in Glens Falls and throughout Northern New York, where his pleasing personality and genial disposition won for him much respect and many lifelong friendships.

Mr. Cool took a keen and active interest in community affairs and gave much of his attention to civic improvements and political organization. Because of his willingness to serve and his generosity



COOL

in contributing of his time and means, his services were much in demand and he was always the leading spirit in whatever he undertook. He was especially active in fraternal circles and held membership in the Glens Falls Lodge of Elks and in several Masonic bodies. He also took a keen and affectionate interest in his college fraternity, Kappa Alpha.

According to the tradition of the family, Mr. Cool was a staunch Republican and an ardent worker in the party. He was secretary of the Glens Falls Republican City Committee at the time of his death, and while he was often mentioned for public office he preferred to keep in the background and consistently declined to be a candidate.

Mr. Cool enlisted for service in the army in 1918 and began training at Union College where a training corps had been established. He was later transferred to Camp Zachary Taylor in Louisville, Kentucky, where he was stationed when the war ended. Although he did not see service over-seas, he may truly be counted as one of the casualties of the war, since it was in the service of his country

COOL

that he contracted the disease which four years later was the cause of his death. After his return to Glens Falls, Mr. Cool, although in poor health, resumed his business duties and took an active part in organizing the local unit of the American Legion. He was deeply interested in the affairs of the Legion, where his presence and usefulness were sadly missed.

The editorials printed in the local papers at the time of Mr. Cool's death are indicative of the high esteem and affectionate regard in which he was held.

The following is quoted from the *Glens Falls Post-Star* of June 1, 1922.

"It is but a step from the hustling and sometimes perplexing activities of business life to the quiet and repose of life eternal.

"When J. Gilbert Cool, son of Mayor and Mrs. Charles W. Cool, took that step, there was removed from local business, social and fraternal circles one whose comradeship was an inspiration, whose ever present smile and cordial greeting will be missed by all who knew him.

COOL

"Mr. Cool had learned the secret of extracting honey from the thistle, and having extracted it, he daily exemplified his belief in the theory that while success in a business way may mean happiness, in-so-far as it can be achieved through the accumulation of monetary gain, the only genuine happiness is that which is the inevitable result of sincere devotion to the joyful task of making others happy.

"This, then, was his mission and he performed it well, fulfilling to the best of his ability the varied obligations devolving upon him, and never turning a deaf ear to the appeal of any cause which he was in a position to serve.

"To J. Gilbert Cool obstacles served only as a spur to the putting forth of greater effort. He knew full well that every cloud has a silver lining and invariably he adhered faithfully to the business of so turning the cloud that the silver lining might show.

"He went through life with a smile, worked hard and played hard, was generous and kindly to a fault, but finally the ravages of an ailment contracted while in the service of his country

COOL

proved too great and he responded cheerfully to the call of the Grim Reaper, leaving behind a record of deeds well done."

From the *Glens Falls Times*, June 1, 1922.

"The sympathy of the entire city is with Mayor Cool and his wife in the loss of their son, who was one of the young men whom Glens Falls least could spare. His sudden removal from the community of which he was always a useful and radiant member is one of the tragedies which for reasons inscrutable, we mortals are called upon to endure. Gib Cool was more than an affectionate and dutiful son and a competent business man. He was a friend and none who claimed his acquaintance could ever say he failed to perform a service or grant a favor. And were everyone to whom he did some loving kindness to bring a blossom to his grave, he would sleep tonight beneath a wilderness of flowers."

COOL

Joseph Gilbert Cool married, June 14, 1906, Madge Smalley of Hudson Falls, New York, born August 6, 1886.

Child:


- (1) Mary Gilbert, born December 22, 1910. Married, October 3, 1931, Clifford de Witt Castle, Jr., of Springfield, Massachusetts.

Child:

- (i) Clifford de Witt, III, born December 10, 1932.



DE LANO

 HE surname De Lano is derived from the ancient French town Lannoy, which at first was called Alnetum, later L'Annois, L'Annoe, L'Auloy and finally Lannoy. The first Lord of Lannoy was Hugues de Lannoy, mentioned as a Knight of Tournai D'Auclin in 1096. The De Lano family, which is of Norman and Flemish origin and which for many generations did not intermarry with the French, claims descent from several royal lines. One pedigree connects the line with Priam, King of the Franks, in 382, and another with Guelph, Prince of the Scyrri, A. D. 476. The Norman line of descent is as follows:

- (1) Huolf, first Duke of the Normans, a Viking, A. D. 860.
- (2) William Longsword, Duke of the Normans.
- (3) Richard the Fearless.
- (4) Richard the Good.
- (5) Robert I the Devil.
- (6) William the Conqueror, King of England, Duke of Normandy.
- (7) Henry I, "Beauclerc."

DE LANO

- (8) Matilda married Geoffery Plantagenet.
- (9) Henry II, King of England, 1154 to 1199.
- (10) Matilda married Henry V, Duke of Saxony and Bavaria,
- (11) Henry VI married Agnes, daughter of Conrad, son of Frederick I, a descendant of Alfred the Great, Cedric and other ancient English noble and royal personages.
- (12) Agnes married Othon, Duke of Bavaria.
- (13) Agnes married Hellin de Franchmont.
- (14) Hellin de Franchmont.
- (15) Jean de Franchmont, born about 1300.
- (16) Hugues de Lannoy, died in 1349.
- (17) Guillebert.
- (18) Baudouin, Le Begul.
- (19) Baudouin.
- (20) Phillipe.
- (21) Jean, died in 1560.
- (22) Gysbert, born 1545.
- (23) Jean de Lannoy.

Genealogists have carefully traced the direct male line of Jean de Lannoy, which connects with the foregoing line of Norman descent:

DE LANO

- (1) Hellin, Marquis de Franchmont, son of Conrad, married Agnes, daughter of Othon, Duke of Bavaria.
- (2) Hellin II de Franchmont married Agnes de Duras. He was a son of Hellin and Agnes de Franchmont.
- (3) Jean de Franchmont, son of Hellin II and Agnes (de Duras) de Franchmont, married Mahienne de Lannoy.
- (4) Hugues de Lannoy, son of Jean de Franchmont and Mahienne de Lannoy.
- (5) Hugues de Lannoy, son of Hugues I.
- (6) Guillebert de Lannoy, son of Hugues de Lannoy II.
- (7) Baudouin "Le Begul," son of Guillebert.
- (8) Phillipe, son of Baudouin.
- (9) Jean, son of Phillipe, born about 1511, died May 25, 1560; was made Chevalier de la Toison d'or in 1546; Chamberlain to the Emperor Charles V from 1519 to 1556; Gouvernor de Haymont and Captain General of the same province in Flanders in 1559. He married Jeanne de Ligne de Barbancon, daughter of Louis de Ligne, Seigneur de Barbancon and his wife, Marie de Berghes.
- (10) Gysbert de Lannoy, son of Jean and Jeanne (de

DE LANO

Ligne de Barbancon), was born in 1545 at Tourcoing. His parents were Roman Catholic but Gysbert became a convert to the Protestant faith and was disinherited by his parents.

(11) Jean de Lannoy.

JEAN DE LANNOY, son of Gysbert, was born in 1570 and died in 1604 in Leyden, Holland, where he had gone with other Protestants to escape religious persecution. He and his wife, Marie, established twelve hospices in Leyden before 1609 and the will of "Marie de la Noye" concerning this group of hostels is still on record in Leyden.

Jean de Lannoy married, January 13, 1596, at the Walloon Church in Tornai, France, Marie le Mahieu of a noble Brabant family.

PHILLIPE DE LANNOY, son of Jean and Marie (le Mahieu) de Lannoy, was born in Leyden in 1602, baptized in the Walloon Church in 1603 and died in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, about 1681.

He became known as Philip Delano. It is said that he was a passenger on the companion ship of the

DE LANO

"Mayflower," the "Speedwell," which sprang a leak, necessitating the return to Plymouth, but it is definitely known that he came to America on the "Fortune" and landed in Plymouth, November 11, 1621. His age is given as nineteen.

It is of record that land was granted him in Plymouth in 1624 and that he gave up possession of it to settle in Duxbury in that year. He was admitted a Freeman in Duxbury, January 1, 1632-33, and his farm was confirmed October 2, 1637. He served as Surveyor of Lands and on the grand jury. He was taxed eighteen shillings in 1633 and nine in 1634. He volunteered for service in the Pequot War, June 7, 1637.

When the grant of Bridgewater to inhabitants of Duxbury was made in 1645, Philip Delano was one of the fifty-four who then removed to that place. He died intestate and his estate was settled July 5, 1682.

Philip Delano married (first), December 19, 1634, Hester Dewsbury of Duxbury. He married

DE LANO

(second), in 1657, Mary (Pontus) Glass, daughter of William Pontus and widow of James Glass.

LIEUTENANT JONATHAN DELANO, son of Philip and Hester (Dewsbury) Delano, was born in Duxbury in 1647 and died in Dartmouth, now Fair Haven, Massachusetts, December 23, 1720. He was one of the original proprietors of Dartmouth and one of the thirty-six shareholders who received their deeds and titles from the Indians. His share comprised about eight hundred acres. He was a Deputy to the General Court and served as Constable, Selectman and Jury Man. He was commissioned Lieutenant by Governor Hinckley, December 25, 1689, and served during King Philip's War.

He married, February 28, 1678, Mercy Warren, born February 20, 1658, died about 1727, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Walker) Warren.

JONATHAN DELANO, son of Lieutenant and Mercy (Warren) Delano, was born in Dartmouth, January 30, 1680, and died in Tolland, Connecticut, March 25, 1752. He removed from Dartmouth to Tolland

DE LANO

in 1722 as shown by a deed dated May 9, 1722. He was Town Clerk of Tolland, 1724-1736, and Selectman, 1724-35. He married, June 20, 1704, Amy Hatch of Falmouth, Massachusetts.

NATHAN DELANO, son of Jonathan and Amy (Hatch) Delano, was born in Dartmouth, March 1, 1711, and died in Walpole, New Hampshire, about 1774. He was a resident of Litchfield County, Connecticut, where one of his children was baptized in 1743. How long he remained in Connecticut and when he moved to New Hampshire is uncertain, but it is of record that he was Clerk of the Church in Walpole in 1763. He married, September 3, 1731, Ruth, (surname unknown).

ABISHA DELANO, son of Nathan and Ruth Delano, was born in Walpole in 1746, and died in Cornwall, Vermont, August 25, 1802. The first definite record of him is in Walpole, where he is mentioned in his father's will. He was at one time a resident of Dummerstown, Vermont, where some of his children were born. He was a Private, June 28,

DE LANO

1777, in Colonel Benjamin Bellows' regiment of militia which was sent to re-inforce the garrison at Ticonderoga.

He married, September 9, 1772, Joanna Hovey, daughter of Nathaniel and Abigail Hovey.

LIEUTENANT NATHAN DELANO, son of Abisha and Joanna (Hovey) Delano, was born in Walpole, January 10, 1774, and died in Wadhams Mills, New York, May 9, 1855. He was a farmer and lumber man and removed to Ticonderoga in 1800. He was eminently successful and a large owner of farm and lumber lands. He was First Lieutenant of a company of cavalry during the War of 1812, and was at the Battle of Plattsburg.

He married (first), Lois Robinson of Shoreham, Vermont. She was born in 1780 in Coventry, Connecticut, and died January 29, 1844, in Wadhams Mills. He married (second), in 1851, Rebecca (Lawrence) Mason. She was born in 1788 in Hillsborough, New Hampshire, and died August 25, 1872, in Cambridge, New York.

DE LANO

Children:

- (1) Joseph Robinson, born in Ticonderoga, December 24, 1801, died in Wadhams Mills, New York, November 28, 1864. He was a merchant and manufacturer and a leading citizen in the community, which at one time he served as Postmaster.
- (2) Benjamin Phelps, of whom further.
- (3) Electa, born in 1806 in Ticonderoga, died as the result of an accident.
- (4) Asa Potter, born in Ticonderoga, March 13, 1811, died in Tuxpan, Mexico, February 4, 1875.
- (5) Thomas, born June 12, 1813, died June 24, 1903.
- (6) James Milton, born November 8, 1823, in Ticonderoga, where he died June 27, 1903.
- (7) George, born May 20, 1825, in Ticonderoga.

BENJAMIN PHELPS DE LANO, son of Nathan and Lois (Robinson) Delano, was born in Ticonderoga, March 4, 1804, where he died December 11, 1892. He was a first cousin of Hon. Columbus De Lano, Secretary of the Interior under President Grant, and restored the original spelling of the family name. He

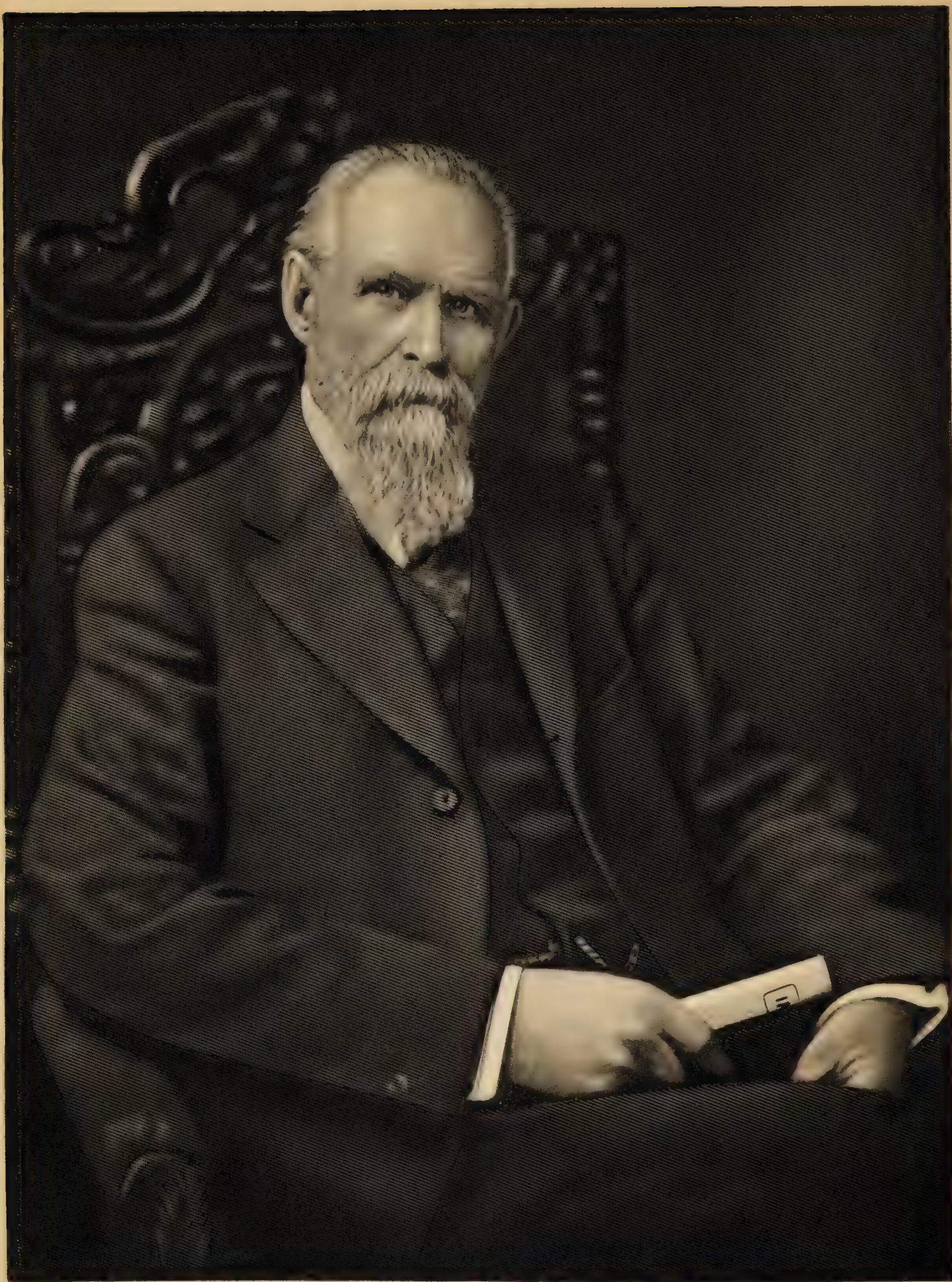
DE LANO

was an extensive land owner and operated five farms aggregating six hundred acres. He was one of the leading citizens in the community and active in the advancement of any project for civic betterment in his native town.

He married (first), January 19, 1834, Amanda Harris, daughter of Joshua and Mittie (Palmer) Harris of Ticonderoga. She was born in Kingsbury, New York, December 11, 1809, and died in Ticonderoga, July 1, 1871. He married (second), January 1, 1879, Georgiana Armstrong, born November 12, 1859, daughter of Charles and Lucinda Armstrong.

Children of the first marriage:

- (1) Clayton Harris, of whom further.
- (2) Mary Jane, born April 16, 1838, died August 29, 1885.
- (3) Volney Harris, born May 26, 1840, died May 31, 1843.
- (4) Rollin W., born December 11, 1842, died December 11, 1872.
- (5) Antoinette Louisa, born December 14, 1845, died July 11, 1873.



Steel Engraving by M. J. Conn.

Clayton H. DeLano.

DE LANO

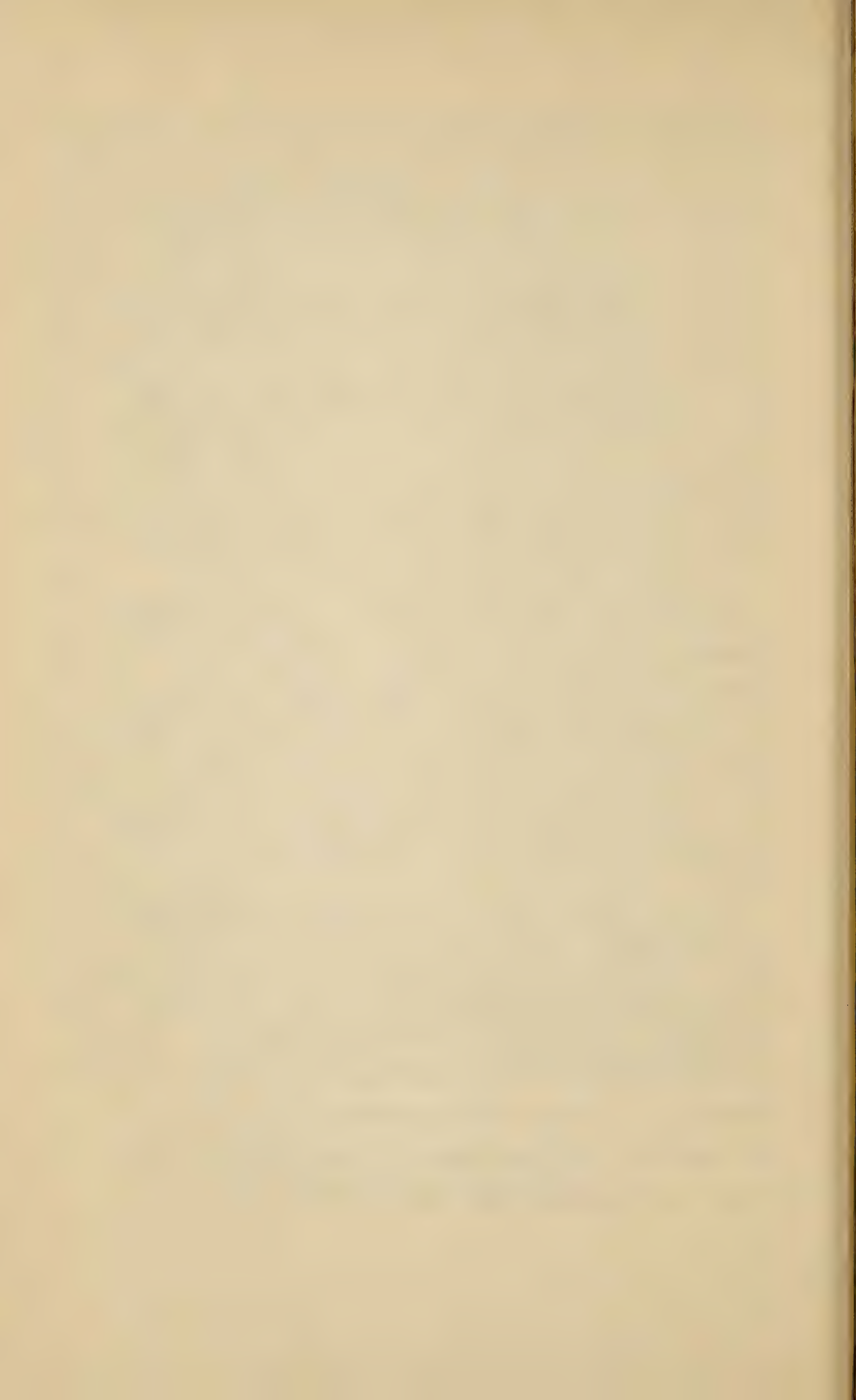
- (6) Annie Maria, born October 15, 1848, died December 25, 1888.
- (7) Arthur Le Roy, born August 3, 1852, died March 26, 1923.

Child of the second marriage:

- (8) Hattie Amanda, born October 17, 1879.

HONORABLE CLAYTON HARRIS DE LANO, son of Benjamin Phelps and Amanda (Harris) De Lano, was born February 8, 1836, in Ticonderoga, where he died June 18, 1920. The finest traits of the De Lano family were exemplified in his character and throughout his life his services to the town of his birth have added honor to the family name.

Mr. De Lano received his preliminary education in the public schools of Ticonderoga and at Fort Edward Collegiate Institute and then studied law in the offices of Hand and Hale in Elizabethtown. He graduated from the law school of the New York State University in 1860 as LL.B. and was at once admitted to the Bar. His intention of practicing law was frustrated because of eye trouble and to correct this



DE LANO

he spent some time in traveling and later took up farming in Ticonderoga.

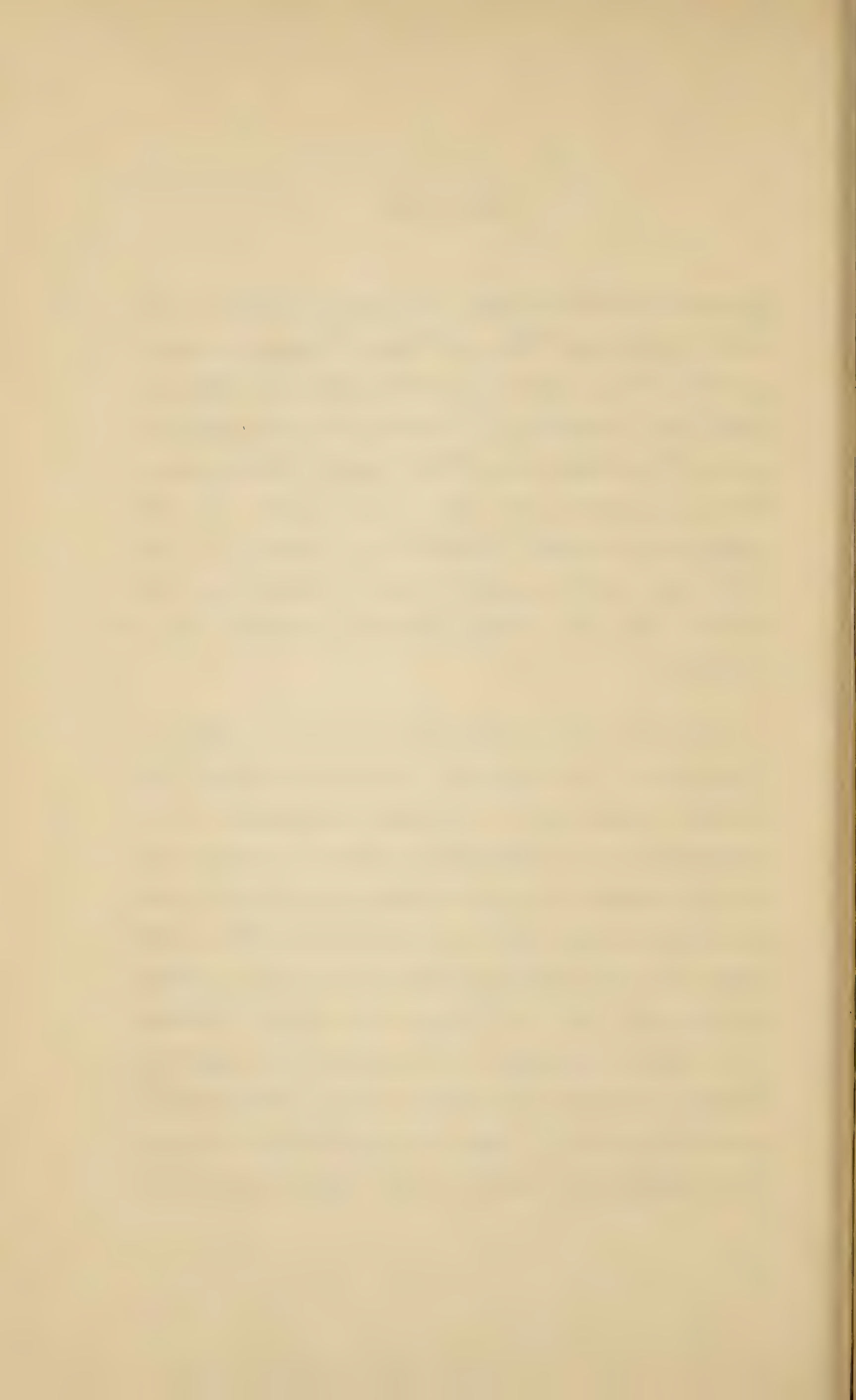
He was successful in his agricultural venture, and, with his eyesight fully recovered, organized the firm of De Lano & Ives of Ticonderoga in 1871. The firm engaged in the lumber business and was successful from the very beginning. In 1876 it was merged with the Lake Champlain Manufacturing Company with offices and docks in Port Henry and mills in Ticonderoga. Mr. De Lano retained a third interest in the corporation and served as President and General Manager until the dissolution of the company in 1880.

In 1878 he organized the Ticonderoga Pulp Company and built the first pulp mill in the town. The original capital was \$80,000 and Mr. De Lano became Manager and Treasurer. Under his able management the business grew rapidly and in a short time the capital was increased to \$180,000. At first the company engaged in the manufacture of mechanical pulp only, but Mr. De Lano foresaw that further expansion was necessary and a fibre plant, a

DE LANO

ground wood and a paper mill were erected. In 1882 the Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper Company was organized with a capital of \$500,000 and additional mills were erected in Ticonderoga for the manufacture of fine book and writing paper. This company has since grown into one of the largest and most prosperous concerns in the paper industry in New York State with a capital of approximately a million dollars and with several hundred employees on its payroll.

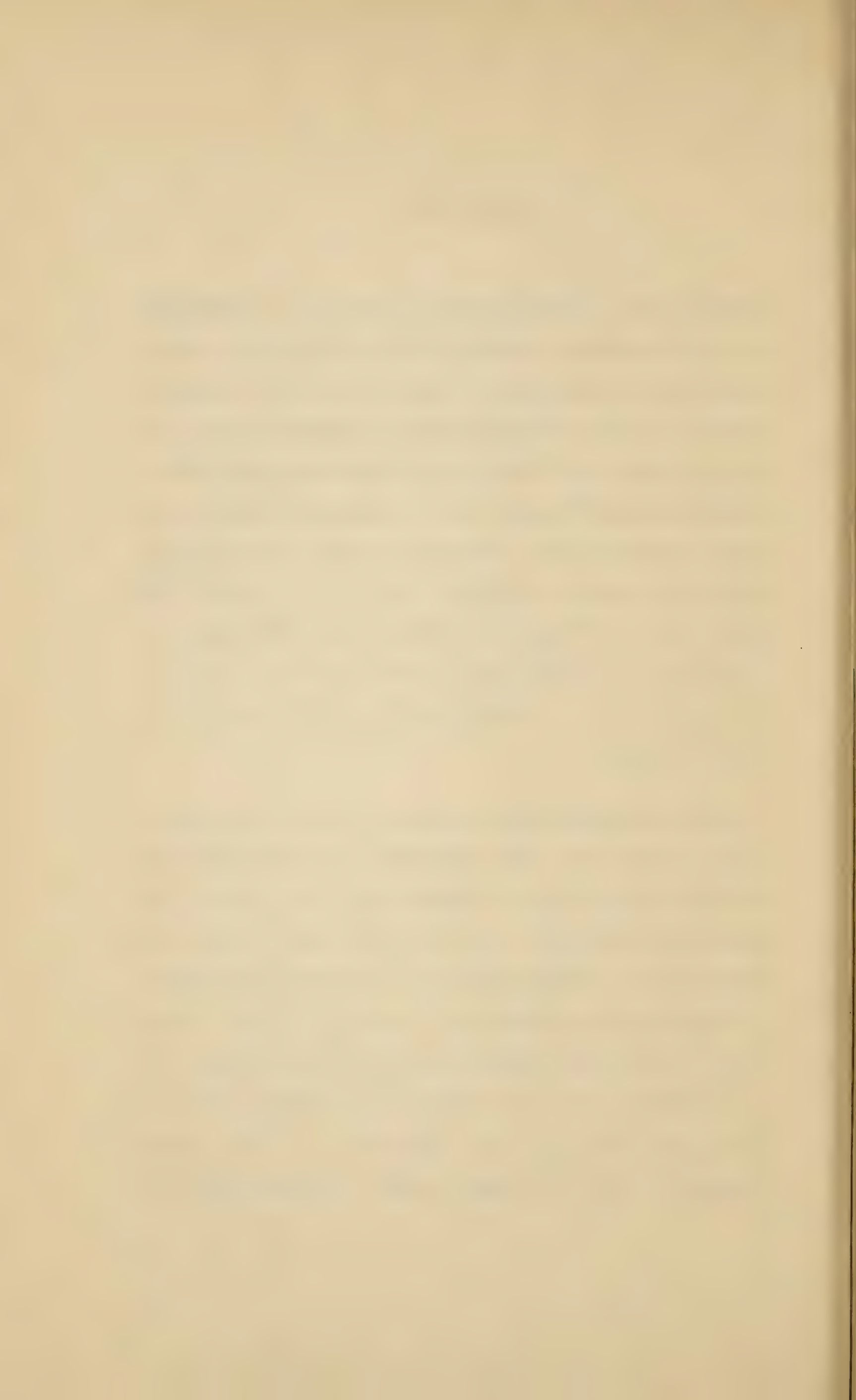
For more than twenty-five years Mr. De Lano continued as President and General Manager of the various companies he had been instrumental in organizing, but in spite of his pressing business cares he found time to take an intense interest in anything pertaining to the welfare of his native town, which won for him the affectionate regard of his fellow citizens. In 1897 Mr. De Lano was elected President and General Manager of the Penobscot Chemical Fibre Company with headquarters in Boston and his removal to that city was a cause of widespread regret in Ticonderoga. Later he was elected President of



DE LANO

the Penobscot Development Company, a subsidiary of the Penobscot Chemical Fibre Company, with a capital of \$3,200,000. This organization controls extensive pulp and paper mills in Maine and operates a large plant at Hyde Park, Massachusetts. He retained these offices until he felt, because of advancing years, he should be relieved of some of his burdens and at the annual meeting May, 1919, he declined re-election as President and General Manager but continued as Chairman of the Board of Directors and served the company as counsellor and adviser until his death.

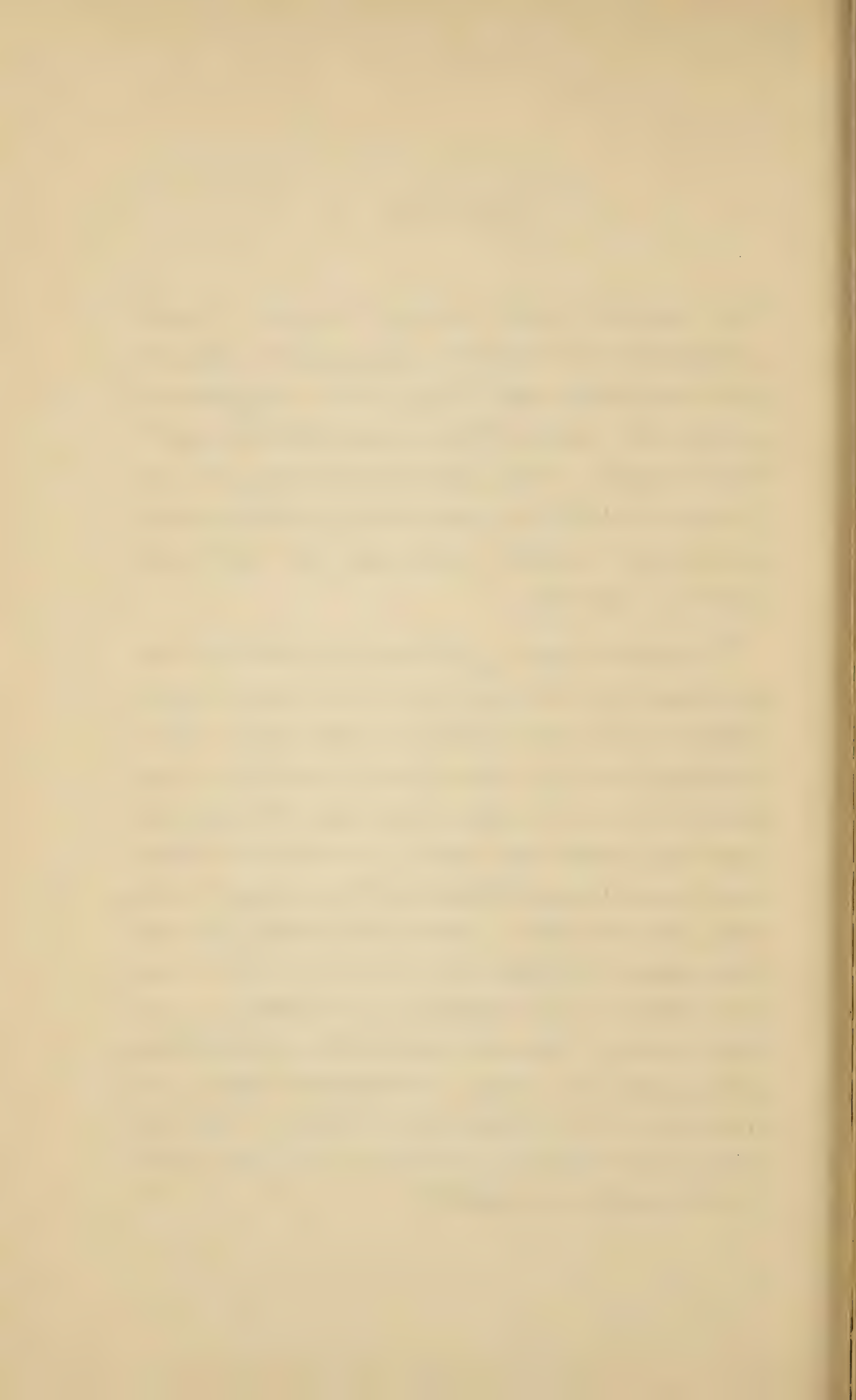
Mr. De Lano's other business interests were many and varied. He was President of the Mountain Lumber Company of Plattsburg, New York; the National Chemical Company of New York; the Essex County Pulp and Paper Company; the Ticonderoga Railway Company; the Mount Hope Cemetery Association; Director of the Ticonderoga Light and Power Company and the Ticonderoga Machine Company. He was the forerunner of the modern aggressive type of business man — resourceful, tire-



DE LANO

less, persistent and eminently capable. Success crowned all his efforts; he recognized no obstacles and surmounted every difficulty by a singleness of purpose that enabled him to accomplish the end he had in mind. A deep and inherent sense of honor characterized all his business dealings and his staunch unswerving integrity permitted no questionable practice at any time.

Throughout his long and useful life Mr. De Lano maintained his interest in every movement for the welfare of Ticonderoga and, though Boston was his residence during the latter part of his life, he never lost his love for the place of his birth. His benefactions were many and lasting. The Soldier's Monument in the Central School Park was his gift to the town; he founded an annual scholarship and gave essay prizes to High School seniors and the library was enriched by his presentations of many rare and fine volumes. These and many other contributions, always given in a most unostentatious manner, are indicative of his whole-hearted interest in the community where his name stood for all that was worthy in civic, public and social life.



DE LANO

Mr. De Lano was rightly regarded as the founder of Ticonderoga's chief industry, paper making, and to him, therefore, must go the credit of having started the small village on its way to its present thriving condition and for the prominence it now enjoys as a paper making center. In this respect his memory will always be held in veneration by the citizens of Ticonderoga.

He was a staunch Republican and for many years an active member of his party. During Lincoln's campaign for re-election he made an extensive tour of Essex County and spoke in most of the towns advocating a second term for the President. He served eight years as Supervisor of Ticonderoga and was a member of the Assembly 1869-71. During his term in the Legislature, New York State passed through a most dangerous crisis, the overthrow of corrupt political bosses being the issue, and in this effort Mr. De Lano took an active part. His political career like every other phase of his life is without stain and above reproach.

He was a noted and able speaker and was often

CHAPTER I

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF CHARLES THE FIRST

IN THE YEAR 1625

BY JOHN BURNET

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IN TWO VOLUMES

LONDON

Printed by J. Streater

IN THE YEAR 1688

BY JOHN BURNET

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IN TWO VOLUMES

LONDON

Printed by J. Streater

IN THE YEAR 1688

BY JOHN BURNET

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IN TWO VOLUMES

LONDON

Printed by J. Streater

IN THE YEAR 1688

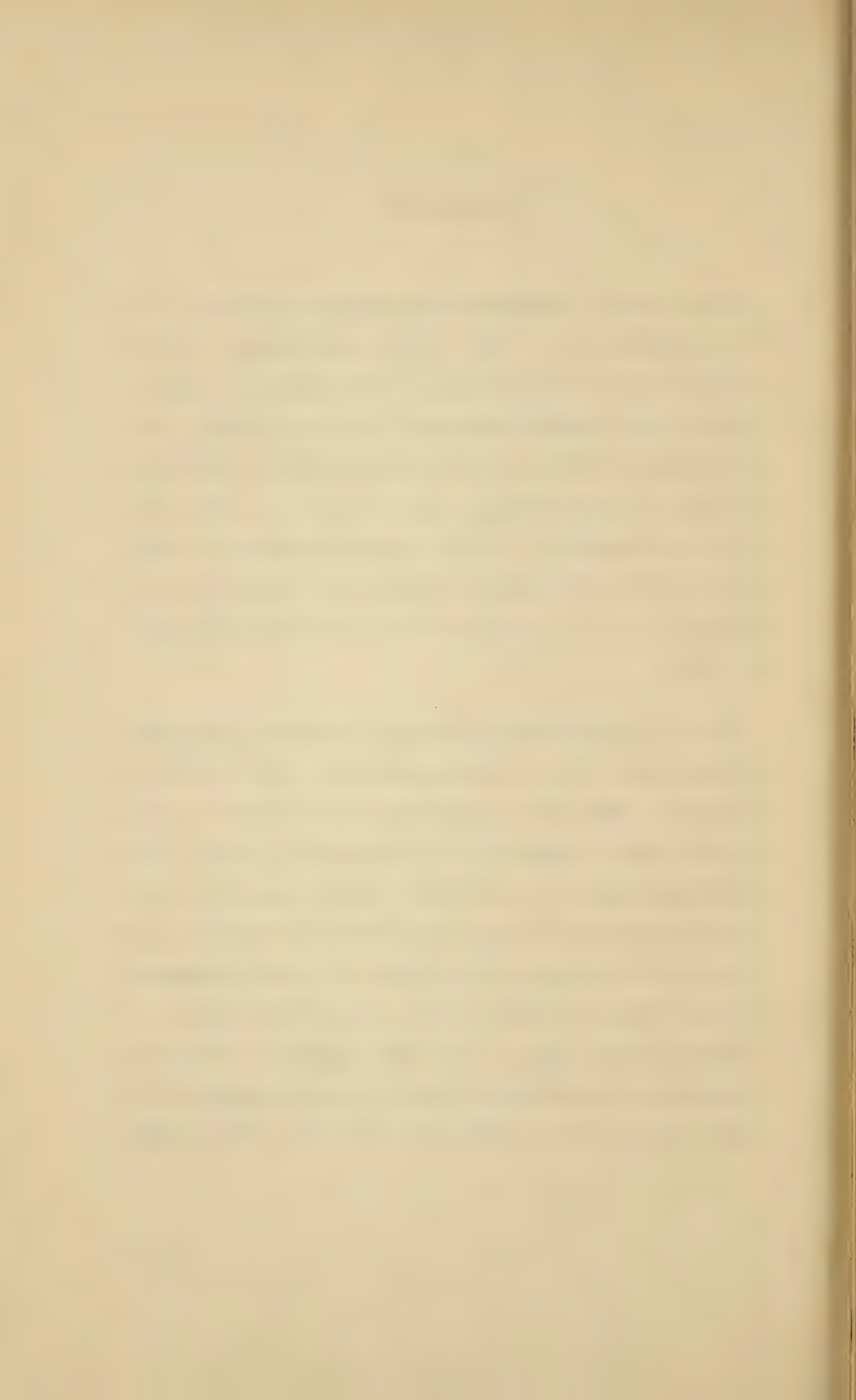
BY JOHN BURNET

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

DE LANO

called upon to commemorate important events. At the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the settlement of Ticonderoga, 1764-1864, he read a poem which he had composed for the occasion. He delivered addresses at the unveiling of two historical tablets in Ticonderoga, one on July 5, 1909, the other on October 4, 1910, and also delivered a fine address when the Soldier's Monument which he presented to the town was unveiled and dedicated July 4, 1916.

Mr. De Lano was a lifelong member of the Congregational Church and served on its Board of Trustees. He was a generous contributor to his church and a supporter of organized charity. He held membership in the New York State Historical Association, the Ticonderoga Historical Society, and the Lake Champlain Association. He was a member of the Masonic Order and at one time Master of Ticonderoga Lodge. The high regard in which he was held by his fellow Masons was expressed in the following resolution adopted at the time of his death:



DE LANO

"Resolution of Mount Defiance Lodge No. 794, F. and A. M., on the death of Brother Clayton H. De Lano, who departed this life Friday, June 18th, A. D. 1920, A. L. 5920.

"WHEREAS, after having spared him to this world for a span far beyond the allotted years of Man, a just and merciful God, the Grand Master of the Universe has, in His infinite wisdom, been pleased to take from our midst and remove from our Councils another of our charter members,

PAST MASTER CLAYTON H. DE LANO

"In the passing of this worthy and esteemed brother our Community suffers the loss of a citizen of endowments rich and rare; a consistent Christian Gentleman, one whose deepest concern was for the material welfare, and the social, educational and religious advancement of the people of his home village; a born leader, and one whose hand wielded the trowel that cemented the industrial foundation of this thriving community; one possessing a righteousness that comprehended the bringing of peace and comfort to himself by first bringing happiness and contentment to others and whose name will stand out on the scroll of time as a man who loved his fellow men.



DE LANO

"AND WHEREAS, while we deplore the passing of our brother and friend, and most deeply sympathize with the bereaved family, we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, that this resolution be spread in full on the permanent record of Mount Defiance Lodge, No. 794, Free and Accepted Masons; a copy delivered to the family of our deceased brother; that the same be printed in the local newspapers and that the Lodge jewels be draped for the usual period."

Foregoing adopted as the sentiment of Mount Defiance Lodge, 794, F. and A. M.

Secretary,

W. C. Noyes.

Committee:

L. F. Perry

Wayne B. Simpkins

E. C. D. Wiley

Date,

June 22, 1920-5920.

Hon. Clayton Harris De Lano married, January 1, 1866, Annie Maria Thompson, born August 20, 1839, died November 4, 1924, daughter of George and Betsey (Barlow) Thompson. Mrs. De Lano had a rare and beautiful personality, and her fine character and noble life were both an inspiration and an encouragement, not only to her family, but to all



DE LANO

who knew her. She was a member of the First Congregational Church and always keenly interested in the affairs of her native town, although a good part of her later years was spent in Boston.

*"Blessing she is — God made her so —
And deeds of weekday holiness
Fall from her noiseless as the snow,
Nor hath she ever chanced to know
That aught were easier than to bless."*

Clayton Harris and Annie Maria (Thompson) De Lano were the parents of the following children: Kate, who married the Hon. Frederick Alden Higgins, Nora B. and Florence M. De Lano.








Thos. A. Foulds

FOULDS

R. THOMAS HAMMOND FOULDS, son of Thomas and Mary (Hubbell) Foulds, was born July 5, 1859, in Ludlow, Kentucky, and died November 13, 1933, in Glens Falls, New York. He was educated in the public and high schools of Covington, Kentucky, and graduated with high honors at the age of sixteen. He then entered the Ohio Dental College in Cincinnati and was graduated in 1881 at the head of his class. He located in Glens Falls as assistant to Dr. J. E. Cadwell, May 10, 1881, and later opened his own office and built up a large and successful practice. Much of his time in the early years of his residence in Glens Falls was occupied in making autopsies for Dr. Lemon Thompson, then coroner of Warren County.

Kindly and philanthropic by nature, he soon became actively interested in the work of charitable and social organizations. He took a great interest in the work of the Glens Falls Hospital and served as treasurer and as a member of the board of directors. The Tri County Blind Association found in

FOULDS

him a generous supporter and for many years he was a director of this organization. During the World War, Dr. Foulds was in charge of Red Cross work in Glens Falls, to which he gave unsparingly of his time and means and through his generosity a fully equipped ambulance was presented to the government of France. 'The Old Ladies' Home in Glens Falls received his special interest and attention. He was the first president of this institution and served as such for more than twenty-five years and during his administration many changes resulting in comfort and pleasant surroundings were made.

Dr. and Mrs. Foulds traveled extensively for several years and visited practically every country in the world. Dr. Foulds was a student of languages, culture and art. He was especially interested in paintings of which he was a connoisseur and brought many fine copies of the old masters done by well known artists to his home in Glens Falls. In his home life as well as in social contacts, his beautiful character and philosophy of life were clearly reflected. He was a delightful companion and conversa-

FOULDS

tionalist and won the respect and admiration of all who came in contact with him.

Dr. Foulds had a deep interest in everything that stands for better citizenship and few men have done more for the general uplift of their community than he.

Dr. Foulds was a regular attendant of the Church of the Messiah of which he served as a member of the vestry for many years.

He was also a life member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York.

The death of Dr. Foulds called forth many tributes from associates in his profession, as well as from civic leaders, who recognized the fact that his passing was an irreparable loss to the community life in Glens Falls. The following editorial is indicative of the high esteem in which he was held by his fellow townsmen:

“Dr. Thomas H. Foulds lived a well-rounded life; he achieved an exemplary citizenship. His death yesterday saddened Glens Falls people,

CHAPTER I

THE first object of this work is to show that the principles of natural philosophy are not only consistent with the principles of religion, but that they are necessary to a full and complete understanding of the divine attributes.

It is not necessary to suppose that the principles of natural philosophy are necessary to a full and complete understanding of the divine attributes. It is only necessary to suppose that the principles of natural philosophy are consistent with the principles of religion.

It is not necessary to suppose that the principles of natural philosophy are necessary to a full and complete understanding of the divine attributes. It is only necessary to suppose that the principles of natural philosophy are consistent with the principles of religion.

SECTION I

THE first object of this work is to show that the principles of natural philosophy are not only consistent with the principles of religion, but that they are necessary to a full and complete understanding of the divine attributes.

It is not necessary to suppose that the principles of natural philosophy are necessary to a full and complete understanding of the divine attributes. It is only necessary to suppose that the principles of natural philosophy are consistent with the principles of religion.

It is not necessary to suppose that the principles of natural philosophy are necessary to a full and complete understanding of the divine attributes. It is only necessary to suppose that the principles of natural philosophy are consistent with the principles of religion.

It is not necessary to suppose that the principles of natural philosophy are necessary to a full and complete understanding of the divine attributes. It is only necessary to suppose that the principles of natural philosophy are consistent with the principles of religion.

THE second object of this work is to show that the principles of natural philosophy are not only consistent with the principles of religion, but that they are necessary to a full and complete understanding of the divine attributes.

FOULDS

especially when they thought of the event in conjunction with similar ones which have occurred in the past two or three years, a period which has taken from the city half a dozen men and women who together gave character to our community. Such losses are only lightened when one realizes that people like Dr. Foulds leave behind them a tradition which tends to be perpetuated in members of the younger generation upon whom their example has had a molding effect."

Dr. Gordon C. Peck, president of the Fourth District of the New York Dental Society and a close personal friend, paid the following tribute to Dr. Foulds' memory:

"Dr. Foulds exemplified the highest ideals of the ethical practitioner in dentistry. His keen understanding, skill and gentlemanly character won for him the highest respect and admiration of his professional colleagues and those who knew him personally have lost an irreplaceable friend."



FOULDS

Another tribute from Dr. D. M. Hall reads as follows:

"It was my good fortune to know Dr. Foulds for many years. In fact, since we were both young men. Socially he was kind, courteous and refined, a gentleman in every sense. His professional work was of the highest order and his consideration for those under his care will be vouched for by a great many. His passing is a decided loss to the community."

Dr. Foulds married, October 25, 1894, Helen Elizabeth Finch, daughter of Jeremiah W. and Helen Maria (Barker) Finch. (*See Finch Line.*)





Finch

Arms: Argent a chevron between three griffins passant,
wings endorsed, sable.

Crest: A griffin passant sable.

Motto: Aperto vivere voto.

(Burke's "General Armory,"
Arms in possession of the family.)



FINCH

THE generally accepted version concerning the origin of the surname Finch is that it is derived from the occupation of the training and sale of bullfinches. Those, thus engaged, were called Finchers. "Finch" is doubtless a contraction of the word. An old English legend tells of a pretty maiden who dreamed of finding a nest of seven finches and that she married a man by the name of Finch and became the mother of seven children. From one of these children the present Earl of Winchilsea, whose family name is Finch, is said to be descended.

— ("Family Names," by Baring Gould, 1910.)



THE FAMILY IN ENGLAND

THE Finch family is of old and honorable English ancestry and many of its members are of the nobility. In Warwickshire the Count of Aylesford born October 19, 1714, the Baron de Guernsey born March 15, 1702, and in Hattonshire the Earl of

FINCH

Winchilsea, Lord de Daventry and the Vicomte Maidstone are all of the same surname.

While the English ancestry of Jeremiah Finch, whose line herein followed, is not known with certainty, authorities are of the opinion that he was a descendant of the Finches of Middlesex County, where members of the branch were established in Harleaden, Kingsbury, Hendon and other towns. The known ancestors of the line are:

Edward Finch, born in 1575, married Loane (surname unknown). They were the parents of three sons and five daughters.

Edward, son of Edward and Loane Finch, born in 1604, married Anne (surname unknown). They were the parents of four sons.

Edward, son of Edward and Anne Finch, born about 1634, married, (name of wife unknown) and left four sons.

Thomas, son of Edward Finch, was born about 1680, resided in Kingsbury, Middlesex County, married, (name of wife unknown) and left five sons and one daughter.

FINCH

Joseph, son of Thomas Finch, was born about 1717, resided in Harleaden, Middlesex County, married Elizabeth Coomes of Hendon. They were the parents of four sons and one daughter.



THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

JEREMIAH FINCH, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Coomes) Finch, immigrant ancestor of the line herein followed, was born in 1743, in England and died July 2, 1798, in Saratoga County, New York. There is evidence that he was a resident of Nine Partners in Dutchess County, New York, before he moved to Saratoga County, where he leased a farm belonging to the Schuyler estate. The exact date of his arrival in Saratoga County is unknown, but that it was prior to 1790 is proved by the fact that he is listed in the census of that year. Many of his descendants are still to be found in Saratoga County where the town of Finchville is named after the family.

Jeremiah Finch married Abigail (surname un-

The first of these is the fact that the
 number of cases of smallpox has
 increased in the last few years.

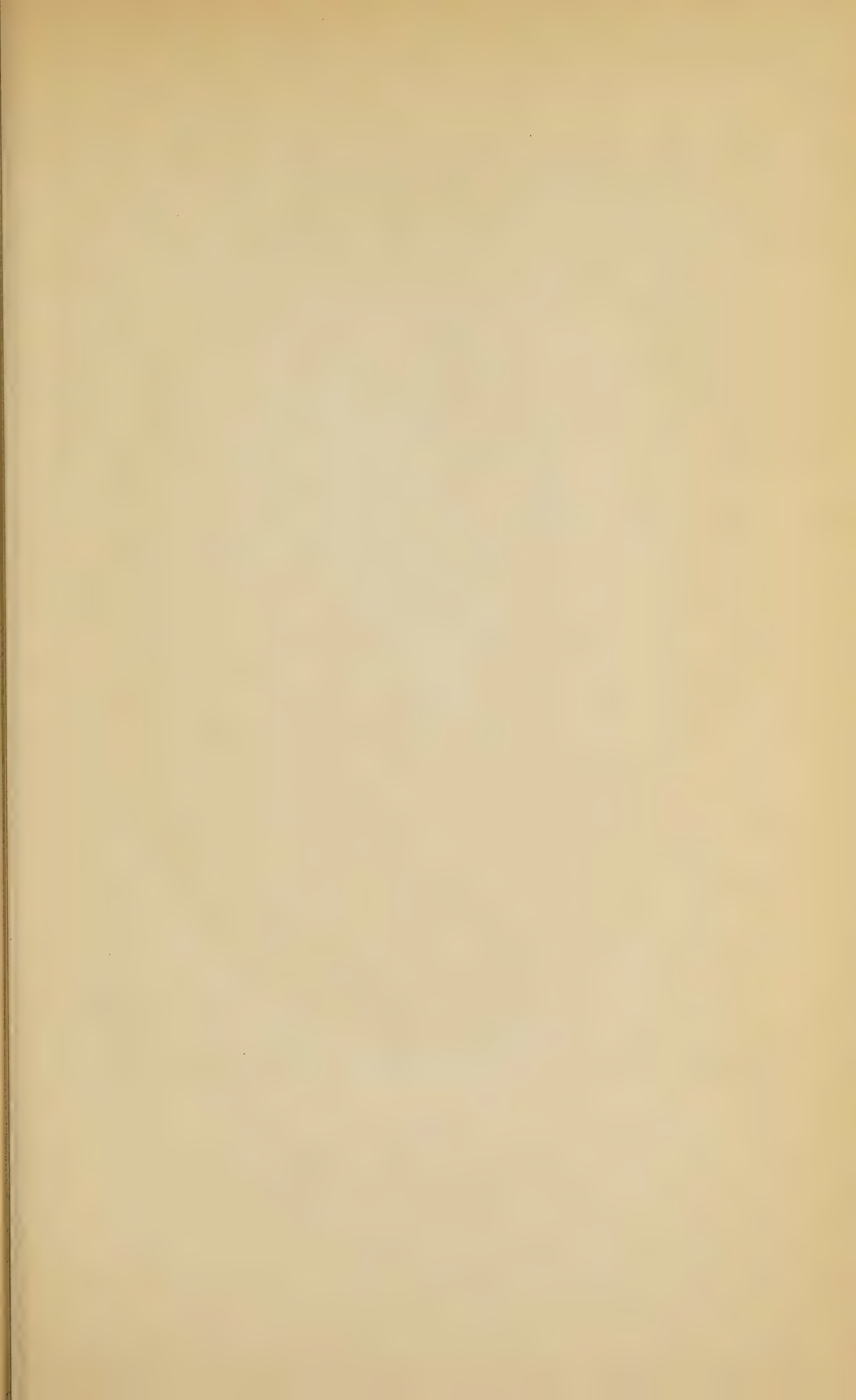
Smallpox

The following table shows the number of cases of smallpox in the city of New York from 1870 to 1874.

Year	Number of cases
1870	1,234
1871	1,567
1872	1,890
1873	2,123
1874	2,456

The above table shows that the number of cases of smallpox has increased in the last few years. This is due to the fact that the disease is more prevalent in the city of New York than in other parts of the country. The reason for this is that the city of New York is a large city and has a large population. This makes it easier for the disease to spread from person to person. The disease is also more prevalent in the city of New York because of the fact that the city is a port of entry for many foreign immigrants. These immigrants often bring the disease with them when they come to the city. The disease is also more prevalent in the city of New York because of the fact that the city is a center of commerce and industry. This makes it easier for the disease to spread from person to person.

The second of these is the fact that the number of cases of smallpox has increased in the last few years.





Engraving by M. J. E. 1811

Jeremiah Finch

FINCH

known). She was born in 1745 and died October 10, 1834.

Children:

Joseph, lived on his father's farm; Calvin, removed to Cortland County, New York, in 1819; Jeremiah, of whom further; Rosswell, died February 10, 1801, aged 25 years 8 months; Isaac, died August 15, 1801, aged 21 years 5 months; Daniel, married Sarah Pepper; Silas; Amos; Samuel; Lydia, married Aminas Philip; Abigail, married Solomon Newcomb.

JEREMIAH FINCH, son of Jeremiah and Abigail Finch, was born February 6, 1770, and died in Kingsbury, Washington County, New York, April 2, 1853. He was one of the pioneer lumber men in Northern New York where he acquired large tracts of timberlands and operated sawmills at various points. One of his first investments was in township fifteen in Hamilton County, where he purchased the Indian Lake tract for fifty cents an acre. Later he became one of the largest owners of timberlands in the Lake George region and in the Adirondacks.



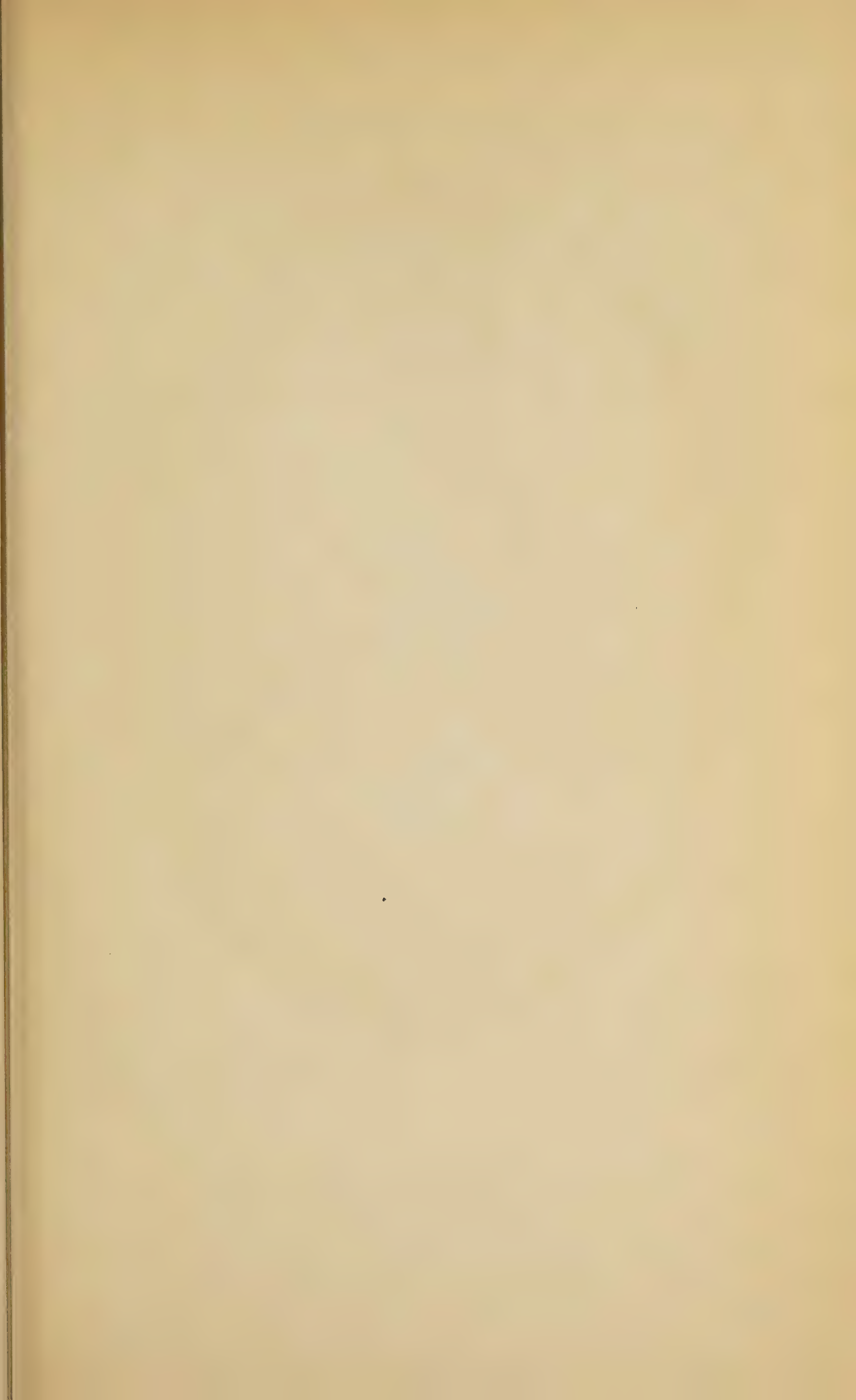
FINCH

He was also the owner of a large farm and was considered one of the most influential citizens of Kingsbury, where for many years he made his home. In politics he was a Whig and while he never sought or held public office, he was active in the affairs of the party and his counsel was eagerly sought and highly valued.

He was a man of great public spirit, keenly interested in the welfare of his community and in the section where he laid the foundation for the large lumber interests, which since then for several generations have been associated with the Finch name.

He was an ardent churchman and one of the founders of the Baptist Church of Kingsbury. It was largely through his influence and substantial contributions that the church was built and he took a keen and active interest in its welfare until the time of his death. This interest, out of affection for his memory and respect for his wishes, has been continued by his sons and their descendants.

Jeremiah Finch married (first), March 9, 1796, Phebe Cole, born September 19, 1771, died





Elizabeth (Thompson) Leelye Finch

FINCH

December 14, 1823. He married (second), May 22, 1824, Elizabeth (Thompson) Seelye, widow of Captain Seelye, born January 3, 1784, died November 20, 1866.

Two children of the first marriage died in infancy.

Children of the second marriage:

- (1) Phebe Ann, born March 10, 1825, died January 13, 1919; married, May 23, 1849, Alfred Freeman Hitchcock, born February 16, 1818, died December 3, 1872.

Children:

- (I) Alaric Finch, born March 19, 1850, died December 20, 1935; married, January 3, 1878, Fanny J. Roberts, born June 8, 1852, died November 6, 1935. No children.
- (II) John Jay, born September 16, 1853, died July 4, 1898; married, February 15, 1881, Harriet A. Parks, born June 14, 1853, died August 26, 1889.

Children:

- (i) Harriet Louise, born August 6, 1882.
- (ii) Alfred Augustus, born August 28, 1886.

FINCH

- (iii) George Parks, born October 22, 1888.
- (iii) Alfred Willard, born November 13, 1856, died March 16, 1929; married, June 20, 1889, Harriet Rugg Tearse. No children.
- (iv) Mary Elizabeth, born June 4, 1865; married, January 8, 1889, Eugene Lionel Ashley, born July 20, 1863, died February 3, 1917.

Child:

- (i) Katherine Robertson, born April 21, 1891; married, September 17, 1913, Arthur Chapin Hastings, Jr.

Children:

- (i) Alice Brown, born July 13, 1914; married, June 20, 1935, James Luther Reed.

Child:

- (1) James Luther, Jr., born June 17, 1936.
- (ii) Elizabeth Ashley, born January 4, 1916.
- (iii) Ann Snow, born June 28, 1918.
- (iv) John Hastings, born February 17, 1922.

FINCH

- (2) Jeremiah W., of whom further.
- (3) John Jay, born April 17, 1829, died February 27, 1898.
- (4) Daniel Jerome, born January 20, 1834, died June 11, 1921. He was educated in the public schools and with his brother, Jeremiah W., engaged in the lumber business in Sandy Hill and came to Glens Falls in 1866. He sold his interest in Finch-Pruyn & Company in 1880 and was one of the organizers of the Glens Falls National Bank and its vice-president at the time of his death. He was active in Democratic politics and civic organizations and served as a director of the Glens Falls Hospital. He was a member of the Church of the Messiah and of the Cemetery Association. He retired from active business in 1904. Daniel Jerome Finch married (first), September 14, 1858, Delia M. Lewis, born November 21, 1838, died February 2, 1865. He married (second), May 29, 1867, Isabella Weston, daughter of Charles and Louise (McLeod) Weston of Burlington, New Jersey.

Children of the first marriage:

- (I) Delia, died in infancy.
- (II) Mary, died in infancy.
- (III) Henry Lewis, born March 27, 1861.

FINCH

Children of the second marriage:

- (iv) Charles McLeod, born July 4, 1868, died June 23, 1895. Unmarried.
- (v) Daniel Jerome, Jr., born April 3, 1870, died September 8, 1909; married, June 18, 1901, Julia Ann Monty, of Glens Falls. No children.
- (vi) Weston, born June 8, 1873, died April 9, 1917. Unmarried.
- (vii) Isabel, born July 12, 1882; married, July 25, 1906, Daniel Howard Cowles, of Glens Falls, born December 3, 1878, son of Darius L. and Harriet E. (Cronkhite) Cowles.

Children:

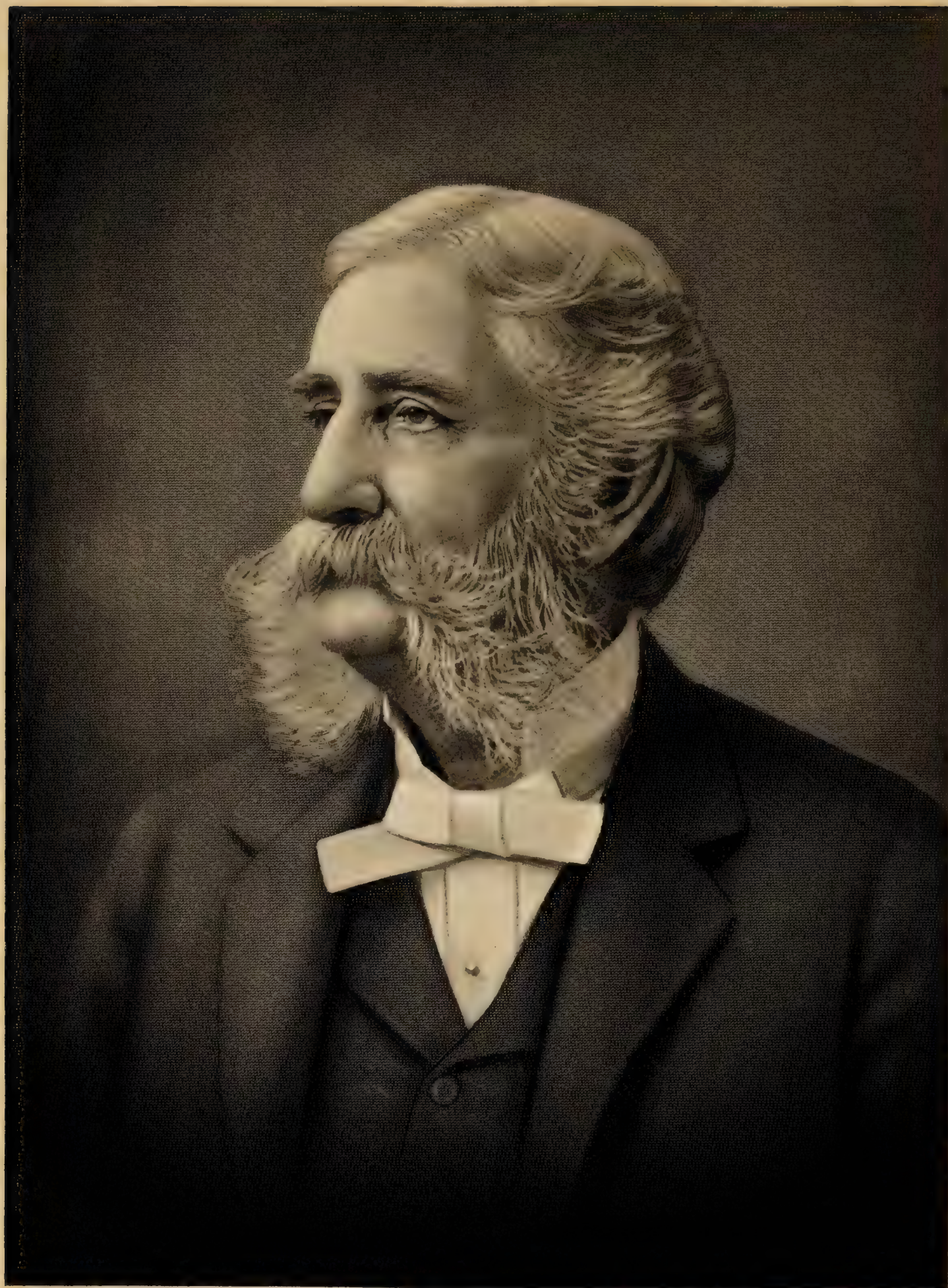
- (i) Daniel Finch, born January 23, 1908; married, April 20, 1929, Catherine Welsh.

Children:

- (i) Weston Finch, born February 24, 1932.
- (ii) George Welsh, born August 18, 1934.
- (ii) Isabel Weston, born April 21, 1912; married, August 15, 1936, James Barkley Owen.







Steel Engraving by J. J. Smith

Jeremiah W. Finch

FINCH

JEREMIAH W. FINCH, son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Thompson) Seelye Finch, was born March 28, 1827, in Kingsbury, and died December 16, 1904, in New York City. He attended the public schools of Kingsbury and when 21 years old left home to enter the employ of Dewey and Cronkhite, owners of a general store in Sandy Hill. Here he worked for one hundred dollars a year and lived with Mr. Cronkhite. In later life he liked to relate how he had to take care of Mrs. Cronkhite's babies when there was nothing to do in the store, where he was known as the "Molasses boy" because it was part of his duties to draw the molasses.

He remained in the employ of Dewey and Cronkhite three years and saved enough out of his hundred dollars per year to go to Poultney, Vermont, and attend the Poultney Academy. Here he supplemented his meagre education and after a year of study at the Academy returned to Sandy Hill.

As a boy, he had often accompanied his father on trips in the woods and to the sawmills and the life of a lumber cruiser and timber man appealed to him

FINCH

strongly. He was thoroughly grounded in the lumber business when he was eighteen years old and after his return from Poultney he decided to engage in this business and accordingly formed a partnership with Orson Richards. This venture was successful from the beginning. His father died in 1853 and left a large estate which included large timberland holdings throughout the state. Jeremiah W. Finch and his brother Daniel J. Finch then organized the firm of J. W. and D. J. Finch and took over the extensive and successful lumber business founded by their father. Sometime later Samuel Pruyn was admitted to the firm and the name was changed to Finch, Pruyn and Company.

Glens Falls, New York, then a small village, was chosen as headquarters because of the available water power. Vast tracts of timberlands and lime properties were gradually acquired and the concern increased in wealth and importance each year, becoming a potent factor in the growth and development of Glens Falls. Shortly after the Civil War, Mr. Finch purchased the old Wing sawmill and converted it into a large and modern plant. He removed from

FINCH

Sandy Hill to Glens Falls in 1863, and he bought the Finch homestead on Glen Street for \$3,500.

Politically Mr. Finch was an ardent Democrat and at one time the leader of the party in Warren County. He remained influential in politics in Northern New York until the time of his death and although he never sought public office, his standing in the councils of the party was important. He was a personal friend of Grover Cleveland, whom he greatly admired and respected, and he adhered closely to Cleveland's political creed. He was a staunch advocate of maintaining the gold standard and an uncompromising foe of all visionary financial theories.

From the time Mr. Finch took up his residence in Glens Falls, until his death, he was recognized as the leading citizen of the community. Although, in the latter years of his life he spent much of his time in New York, he never lost his fondness for or his interest in the community where the foundation for his fortune was laid. As a large employer of labor he brought security to scores of homes in Glens Falls, while his private benevolences were in keeping with

FINCH

his generous character. He was a regular attendant, and for many years Warden of the Church of the Messiah in Glens Falls. His attachment to the Kingsbury Baptist Church of which his father was one of the founders, gave him a life-long interest in its welfare, as was shown by his liberal yearly contribution to its treasury. The following resolution was adopted by the trustees at the time of Mr. Finch's death:

"Inasmuch as Jeremiah W. Finch of New York and Glens Falls has been called to his reward, we, the Baptist Church of Kingsbury, this 18th day of December, 1904, desire to express our heartfelt sorrow and sympathy to his wife and children for their loss.

"Also our gratitude to Mr. Finch for his interest in the church, for his encouraging words, and for his yearly and always generous gifts, only for which our church doors would have been closed.

"The church was built more than sixty years ago, his father being the chief factor in building, and in whose memory, by the assistance of his sons, Jeremiah W. and D. J. Finch, and his daughter, Mrs. P. A. Hitchcock, the church still lives.

FINCH

"Resolved, That a copy of this minute be furnished for publication in the *Star and Times* of Glens Falls and the *Sandy Hill Herald*, and a copy be sent to Mrs. Finch."

Mr. Finch's business interests were many and varied and he was well known in financial circles throughout the state. He was connected with the Glens Falls National Bank in an official capacity for more than forty years, twenty-nine of which he served as president of the Board. His unerring judgment in matters of finance and his wise counsel were invaluable to the institution. The deep regret occasioned by his death was voiced in the minutes adopted by his associates:

"At a meeting of the directors of the Glens Falls National Bank, held December 24, 1904, the following expression of respect for the memory of the Hon. Jeremiah W. Finch, late president of the Board, was unanimously adopted.

"The Hon. Jeremiah W. Finch, the esteemed president of this Board, died at his home in New York City on the morning of Friday, December 16, 1904. Thus for the second time in the fifty-three years which have passed since this bank was

FINCH

organized, the directors are called to mourn the loss of their chief officer.

“Mr. Finch’s connection with this institution began in 1864. He was elected its vice-president in 1867, and on the death of the lamented Colonel Burbank in 1875 succeeded him to the presidency.

“On account of the urgent requirements of his business, Mr. Finch was for almost twenty years compelled to spend a greater part of his time in New York City, and rendered unable, except at intervals, to personally preside at the meetings of this board, and for the last three years by added reason of ill health, we have been deprived of his presence altogether. Through all this period, however, Mr. Finch’s interest in everything concerning the care and welfare of the bank has been unabated and active and we can but keenly lament that his wise counsel is to be ours no more. Much of the success of this institution under the administration of the president has no doubt been due to his quick perception of character, his ready grasp of opportunities, his far-sightedness and his clear and positive judgment. He possessed that broad conservation of mind and habit that is always in accord with liberality and progress. In dignity of person and manner he was well-fitted for the office he so long honored. Genial and generous in

FINCH

spirit, he won and held the warm regard of his associates and we bid him adieu with unfeigned sorrow.

"To his bereaved family, we extend our deep sympathy and direct that they be acquainted in a suitable manner with this expression of our respect for his memory."

The Hudson River Boom Association adopted the following resolution:

"At the annual meeting of the Hudson River Boom Association held March 15, 1905, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, it has pleased our Heavenly Father to take from our midst our late associate, Jeremiah W. Finch; and

"Whereas, the intimate relations long held by our deceased associate with the members of this association render it proper that we should place on record our appreciation of his services and his merits as a man; therefore be it

"Resolved, by the Hudson River Boom Association that while we bow with humble submission to the will of the Most High, we do not the less mourn for our associate, who has been called from his labor to rest.

FINCH

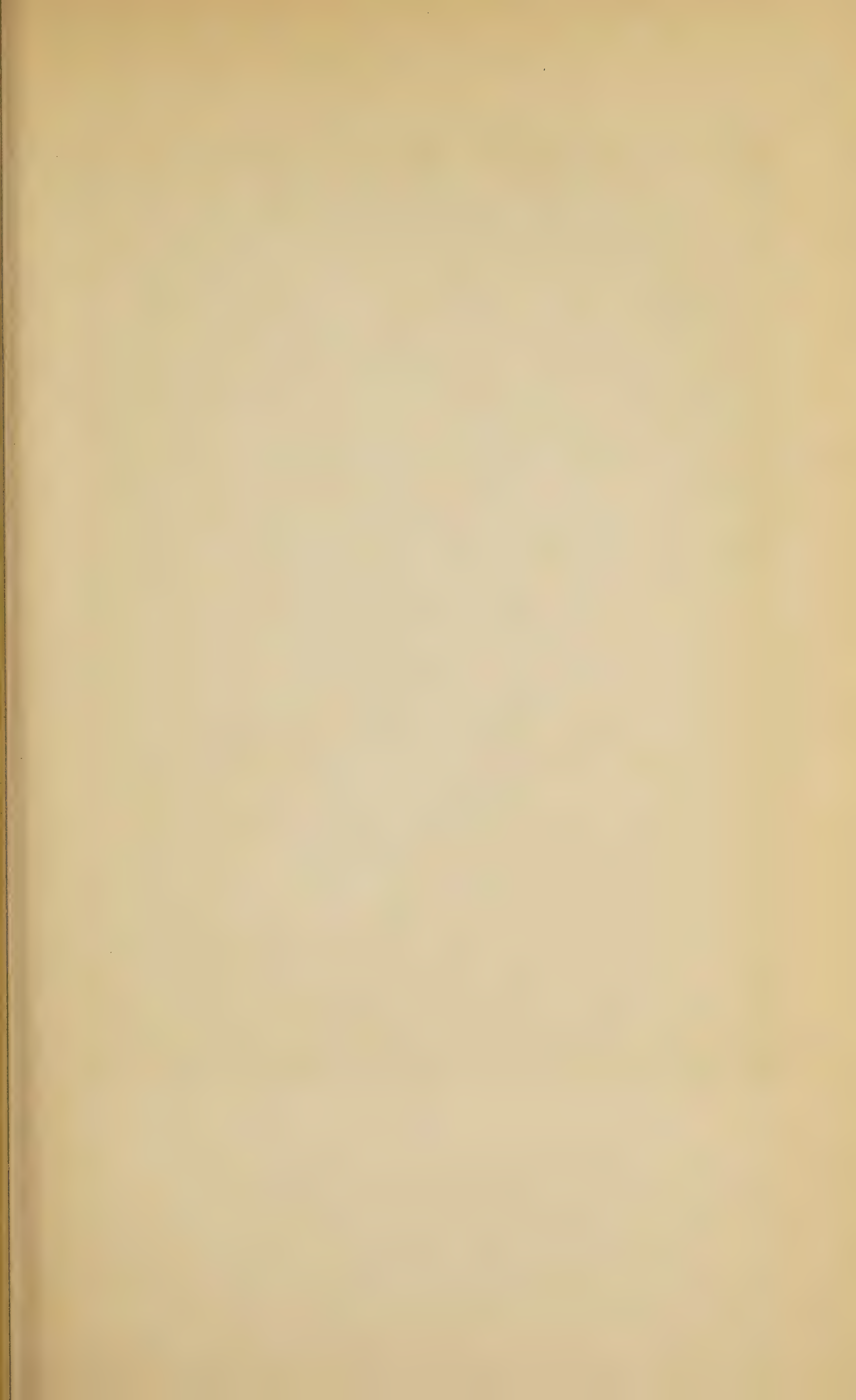
“Resolved, that these resolutions be engrossed upon the records of this association, and that a copy of them be sent to the family of our deceased associate, and a copy be furnished to the press for publication.

Signed:

	SAMUEL PRUYN,
Committee —	JOHN C. DURGIN,
	GEORGE F. UNDERWOOD.

E. D. SIMMONS, *Secretary.*”

Mr. Finch's funeral was held December 19, 1904, from the home of his son, George Russell Finch, in Glens Falls and was attended with every mark of respect and honor his fellow citizens could show him. The body lay in state the day before the funeral and was viewed with sorrow by his friends and associates. The service was conducted by Rev. George L. Richardson, pastor of the Church of the Messiah. Flags were flying at half mast on all public buildings throughout the city, the banks were closed and operations were suspended at the plants of Finch, Pruyn and Company and the Glens Falls Company.





Life Insurance Co. of N.Y.

Helen Maria (Barker) Finch

FINCH

Jeremiah W. Finch married (first), October 26, 1854, Helen Maria Barker, daughter of George Russell and Eliza (Day) Barker of Sandy Hill. (*See Barker Line.*) She was born September 14, 1830, in Sandy Hill and died January 15, 1882, in Glens Falls. Mrs. Finch was a woman of rare charm, whose beautiful traits of mind and character endeared her to all who knew her. Like her distinguished husband, she was benevolently inclined and her acts of charity, although rendered in a quiet and unostentatious manner, were far-reaching.

Mr. Finch married (second), April 30, 1885, Mrs. Augusta (Gunning) Church, widow of Harvey Church. She was born September 10, 1846, and died June 15, 1906.

Children of the first marriage:

- (1) George Russell, of whom further.
- (2) Jeremiah Thompson, of whom further.
- (3) Helen Elizabeth, born February 16, 1864; married, October 25, 1894, Dr. Thomas Hammond Foulds. (*See Foulds line.*)
- (4) Herbert Barker, born March 26, 1871, died October 17, 1887, in New York City. A bright





Engraving by M. G. Conn.

J. R. Finch

FINCH

and promising youth, he was preparing for college when stricken with a fatal illness. His death was a sad blow to his parents and friends. His funeral, held in Glens Falls, was conducted by Reverend F. M. Cookson of the Church of the Messiah. Sixteen members of a young people's organization, the Hawthorn Club, attended the services and formed an escort to the grave.

- (5) Willard Sperry, born July 21, 1873, died October 27, 1873.

GEORGE RUSSELL FINCH, son of Jeremiah W. and Helen Maria (Barker) Finch, was born January 1, 1856, in Sandy Hill and died January 12, 1906, in Glens Falls. He followed closely in his father's footsteps attaining outstanding distinction in industrial and financial circles and leadership in the Democratic party in Northern New York. He attended the public schools and Riverview Military Academy in Poughkeepsie from where he graduated and then entered the employ of Finch, Pruyn and Company. He worked his way through the various departments of the lumber and paper business, and was in charge of sales at the time when the company was in-

FINCH

corporated. Shortly after this, he was elected president, which office he held until the time of his death. During the first year of his administration of Finch, Pruyn and Company, the large paper mill at Glens Falls was erected.

Mr. Finch became known as one of the leading manufacturers in Northern New York, and the list of corporations with which he was connected in an official capacity is an impressive one. He was treasurer of the Raquette Falls Lumber Company; president of the Imperial Wall Paper Company; director of the Liberty Wall Paper Company of Sandy Hill; director of the Schroon River Pulp and Paper Company of Warrensburgh; director of the Indian River Company and vice-president of the Glens Falls National Bank.

Mr. Finch took a keen and active interest in politics and was the recognized leader of the Democratic party in Warren County. He was in no sense an office seeker but political honors came to him in a large measure. He served Glens Falls as a member of the county board of supervisors and in

FINCH

1898 was nominated for state senator. He was defeated, but carried Warren and Clinton counties, normally strongly Republican, by a substantial majority. In 1901 Governor O'Dell appointed him a member of the State Water Storage Commission created for the purpose of investigating conditions throughout the state relative to floods and freshets. He was eminently well qualified for this important work, because of his knowledge of the North Country and his recommendations contained in the report of the commission to the State Legislature were largely responsible for the enactment of the present law from which have resulted great and lasting improvements and benefits. In the election of 1902, Mr. Finch was nominated for State Treasurer and although he was defeated by a small margin, he ran ahead of all other candidates on the ticket. He was a member of the Democratic State Committee in 1904 and throughout his political career was one of the influential members in the councils of his party.

Always believing that Glens Falls should have a Democratic newspaper he was instrumental in

FINCH

establishing the *Glens Falls Morning Post* and his connection with that paper as well as the useful and important part he played in the civic, business and social life of Glens Falls is ably told in the following editorial, quoted in full from the *Glens Falls Morning Post* of January 13, 1906:

“George Russell Finch, one of nature’s noble-men, is dead. He fell in harness. The habit of labor, which he acquired without effort was his to the end.

“It is difficult to realize just now how wider will be the gap which his removal creates in the business, social and political life of Glens Falls and Northern New York. His interests were of wide importance and so varied in character, his plans for the future were so far reaching and had such direct bearing upon the development of the resources of the State that it is impossible to estimate the effect of his effacement from the activities which knew him and which responded to his touch.

“He was known as a business man, possessed as it often seemed of clear insight into the future, an accurate judge of the qualities of men, possessing a wealth of information in the varied branches in which he specialized.

FINCH

"But to those who knew him, it will be the loss of the man that will be mourned. He was not a 'show' man. He was genuine through and through. The friends of his boyhood were his friends in later life. He cherished his friendships and his friends he grappled to his soul with 'hoops of steel.' These amities flourished and thrived because Mr. Finch gave to them a devotion that was in no way half hearted.

"In every position of life in which Mr. Finch was placed, he was loyal. To his business he gave first attention. To this he devoted himself with all the enthusiasm of youth, which supplemented a genius for business affairs. The affairs of politics always interested him. He was a strong Democrat. He was not an office seeker, and upon the occasions when he was a candidate for office, it was when his personal preference would have been for a place in the ranks. He was loyal to Democratic principles. His attachment to the Democratic party was natural for he was in every essential democratic. He touched elbows with the people throughout the long working day, and had the utmost confidence in them.

"George R. Finch was a leader, not only because he possessed those qualities of mind and heart which attract men, but he commanded

FINCH

himself at all times. He was brave, true, patient. Though he taxed his strength and drew from his fund of endurance lavishly, he never displayed petulance or impatience, but undertook the solving of each problem as it was presented, making every effort count in the result.

"To the business of this newspaper, Mr. Finch contributed not only his wealth, his advice, and valuable counsel, but of his courage which was stimulating and infectious. It had long been his ardent desire that there should be a Democratic newspaper in Glens Falls. In the establishment of the *Morning Post*, he took a great interest. The characteristics which he had shown in other branches of business were manifest in the business of publishing. Although a stranger to the business a year ago, he seemed to master the details intuitively and to accumulate technical information without effort. Using a newspaper as a weapon in personal matters was farthest from his thoughts. He insisted always on a newspaper of quality containing news, general as well as local and comment free from personal vituperation and mean characterization.

"His death at a time when there seemed just ahead an opportunity for rest and personal ease is another example of the tragedies of life and

FINCH

death. He has gone but hundreds of his friends will this morning remember with gratitude the richness of the quality of his loyalty, good cheer and helpfulness."

There were many other tributes to the life and character of Mr. Finch.

The following from Mr. William A. Wait, of the Glens Falls National Bank:

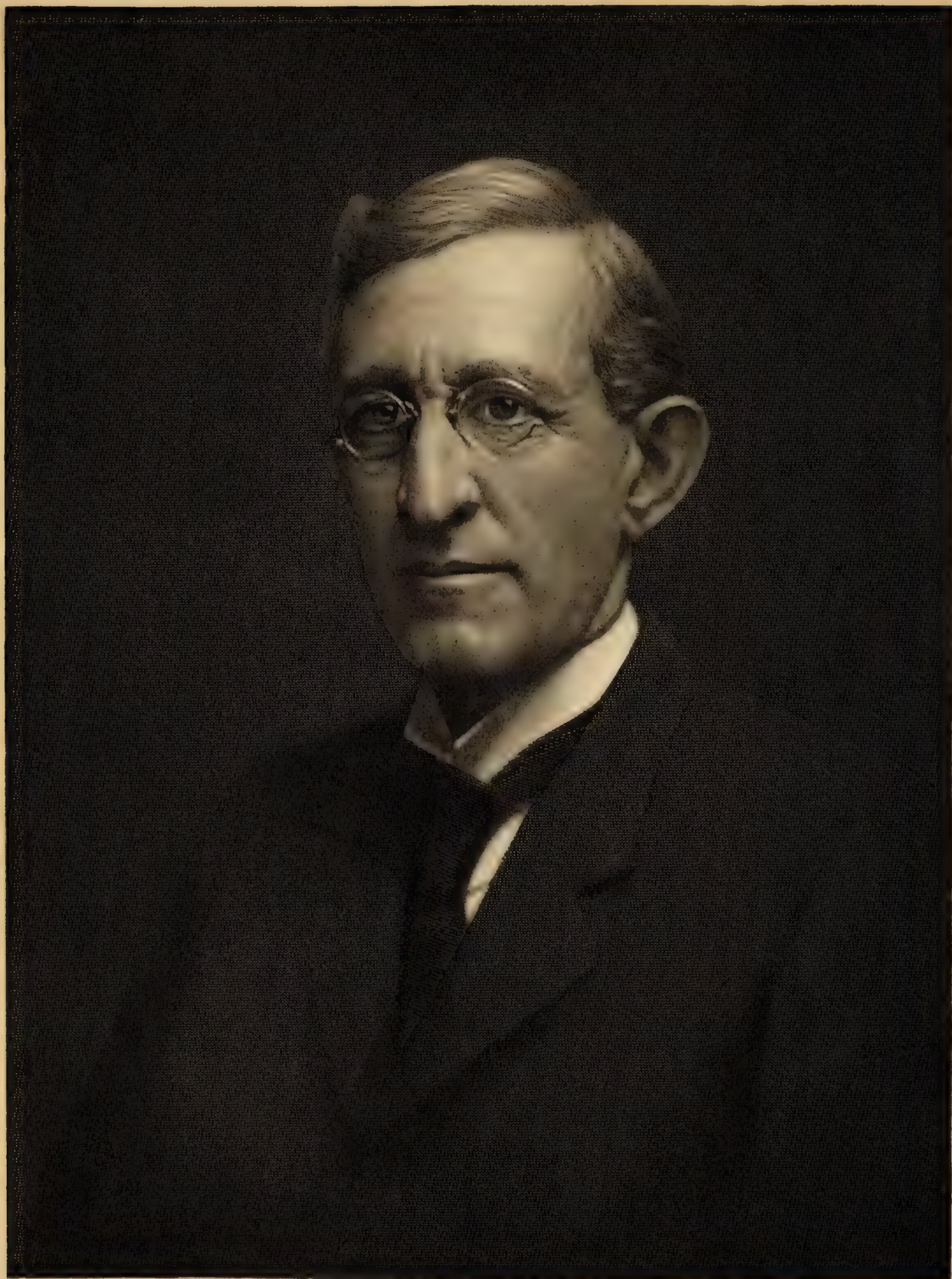
"The expression of sorrow heard today on every hand as the news of Mr. Finch's death was told, attest, to the esteem in which he was held among us. To his associates in this bank the feeling is one of personal bereavement — the loss of a tried and faithful friend, called away without warning from the midst of his activity and usefulness.

"So earnest and zealous was he in the performance of the manifold duties that devolved upon him that his physical strength appeared often overtaxed. He was a nobleman, — generous, brave and true."

The following from Hon. L. W. Emerson:

"I have been associated with Mr. Finch in various enterprises for a good many years. I have always found him enterprising and liberal





Ed. Dwyer 1/11/1900

J. V. Trinch

FINCH

and a man with whom it was a pleasure to be associated. Glens Falls and this entire North Country will miss him, for he had under way many plans for the development of its natural resources.

"In spite of the fact that we many times differed in matters of business, and always in politics, our social relations were always of the closest. He was a congenial companion and friend, and one of the best fellows I ever knew."

George Russell Finch married, March 7, 1894, Harriet E. (Smith) Moore of Northville, New York. No children.

JEREMIAH THOMPSON FINCH, son of Jeremiah W. and Helen Maria (Barker) Finch, was born January 21, 1859, in Sandy Hill, and died February 20, 1926, in Glens Falls. He attended the Glens Falls Academy and the Riverview Military Academy in Poughkeepsie, and then became associated with Finch, Pruyn and Company, where for many years, he was in charge of the milling department, the company's quarries and extensive woodlands. He sold his interest to Mr. Samuel Pruyn in 1908, and shortly after was elected president of the Glens Falls

FINCH

National Bank to succeed the late Judge Stephen Brown. He was active in the management of the bank until his retirement in 1917, and displayed the same business acumen, sound judgment and keen foresight that had characterized his distinguished father and elder brother. Mr. Finch was the owner of large tracts of land in the Adirondacks and was president of the Schroon River Pulp and Paper Company. He was also a member of the road construction firm, Finch and Anderson, of Glens Falls, of which Mr. James Anderson was the junior partner. He was active and prominent in politics and a leader in Warren County where he was well known as a member of the State Committee. He was also active in civic affairs and served as trustee of the village of Glens Falls before its incorporation as a city in 1908. Mr. Finch was of a kind and genial disposition and his death was sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends.

Jeremiah Thompson Finch married, September 21, 1881, Gertrude Krum, born June 9, 1861, daughter of Hiram and Delia Maria (Hager) Krum of Glens Falls, New York.

FINCH

Children:

- (1) Helen Krum, born June 7, 1882; married (first), December 14, 1905, Rutgers Stagg Kasson; married (second), February 7, 1924, Lindsley B. Schell of Keesville, New York.

Children of the first marriage:

- (I) Gertrude Tryon, born February 19, 1907, died October 12, 1921.
- (II) Jere, born July 27, 1912; married, July 25, 1930, Francis Barba, born January 27, 1912, son of Charles E. and Margarita (Dunn) Barba.

Children:

- (i) Truda Lee, born May 14, 1931.
 - (ii) Lynn Tryon, born July 26, 1932.
 - (iii) Gretchen Finch, born February 9, 1936.
 - (iv) Helen Finch, born February 9, 1936.
- (III) Rolfe Finch Schell, born November 27, 1916.
- (2) Jeremiah, died in infancy.
 - (3) Gertrude, born April 13, 1887; married, May 31, 1913, George Frederick Bayle, Jr., born

FINCH

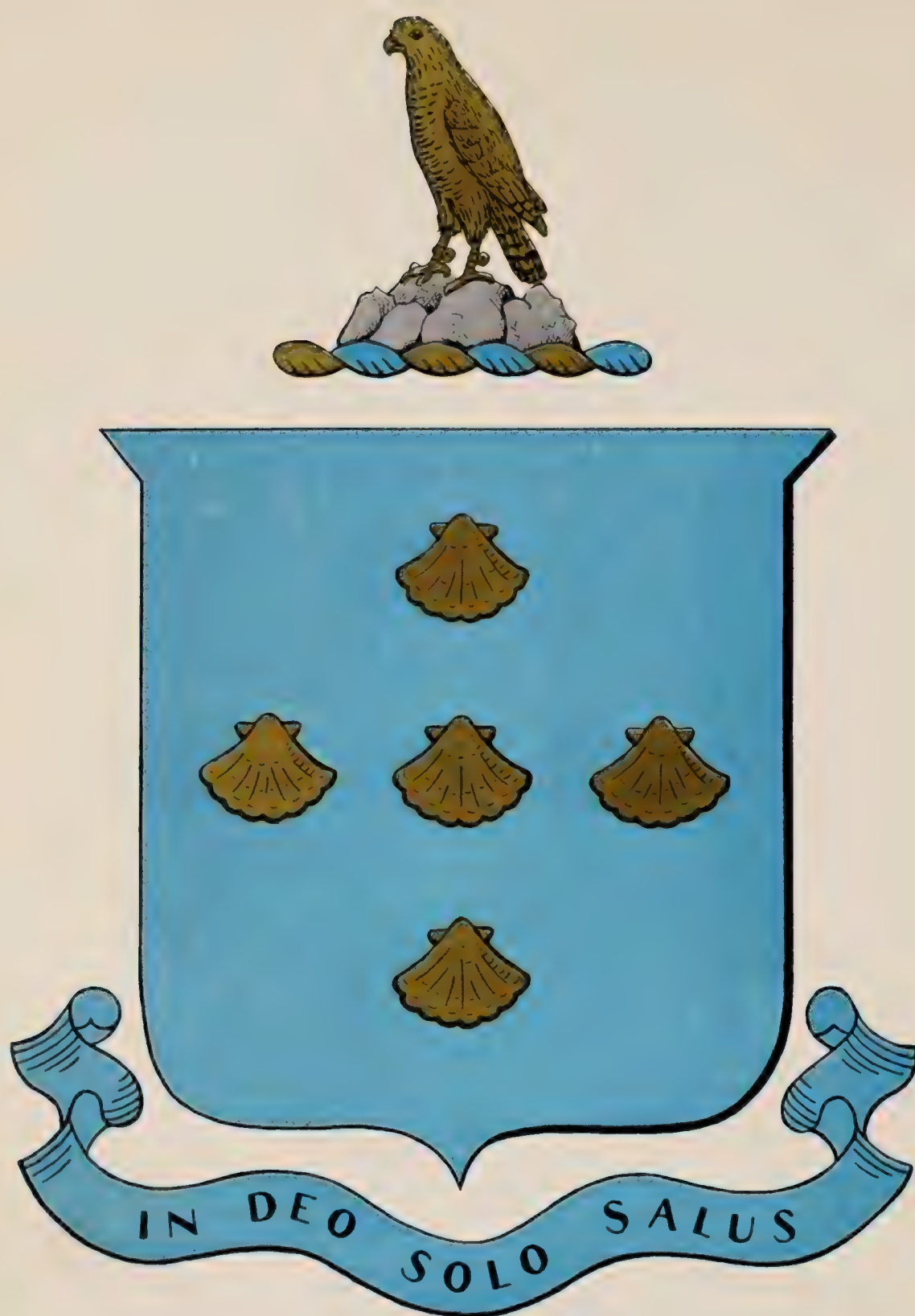
April 6, 1886, son of George Frederick and Jeanne (Bienvenue) Bayle of Glens Falls.

Children:

- (I) Jane Krum, born September 8, 1914.
- (II) David Finch, born December 13, 1918.
- (4) Jeremiah Krum, born January 13, 1897, died October 23, 1901.







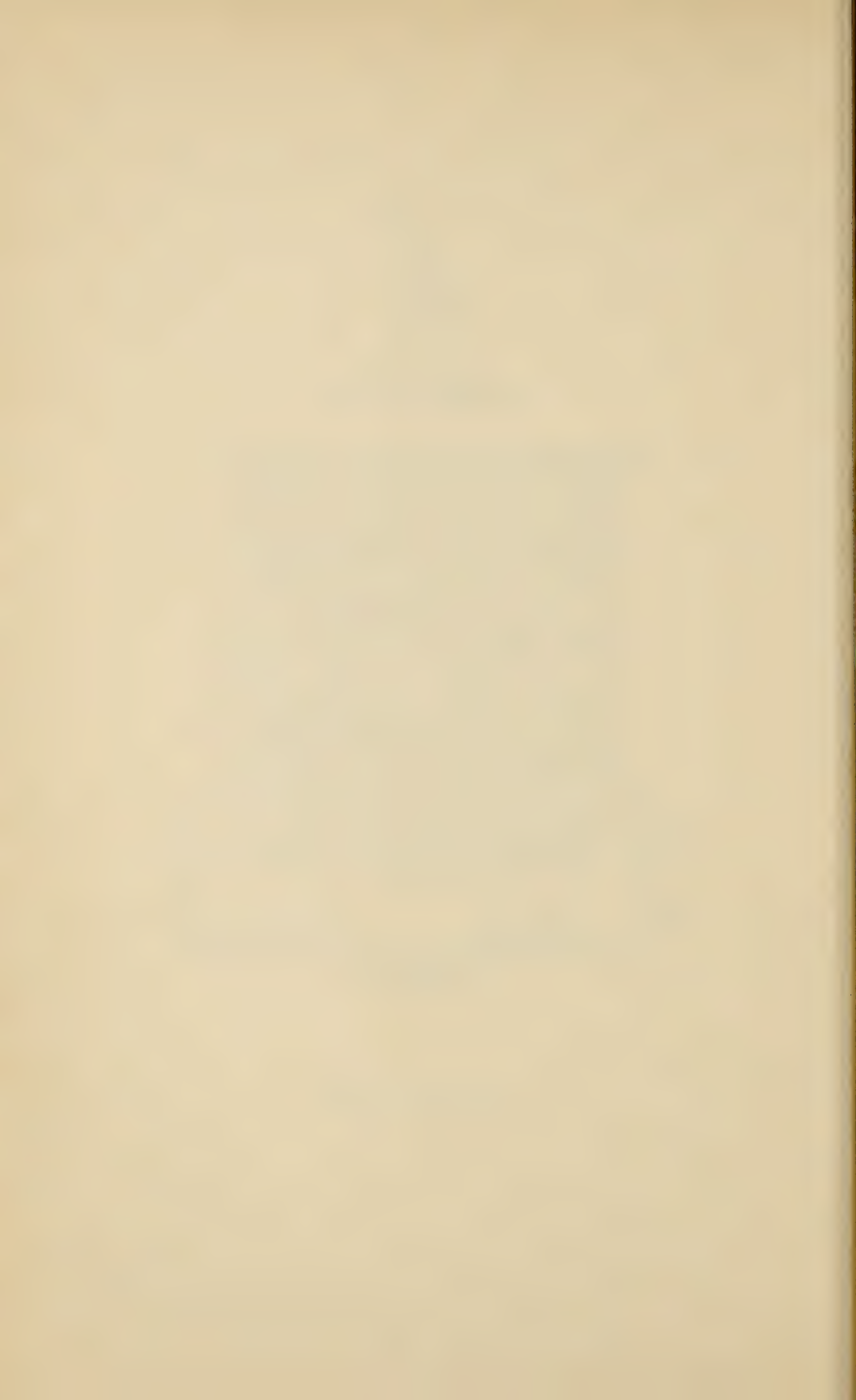
Barker

Arms: Azure, five escallops in cross, or.

Crest: On a rock argent, a falcon close, or.

Motto: In Deo Solo Salus.

(Arms in possession of the family,
Confirmed in England, 1278, by
Edward I, 1272-1307.)



BARKER

THE Barker family is of Anglo-Saxon origin and mention of the name is found in English records dating back to 1200. The surname is said to be derived from the occupation of barker, which is the barking or stripping of the bark from trees used in tanning.

The pedigree of the Barker family in England commences with Randulph de Calverhall who was tenant-in-fee of Calverhall Manor which he held from William of Dunstanville in 1200 and during the reign of Edward II married Margaret, daughter of Peter Pigot. The pedigree is continued as follows:

WILLIAM FITZ-RALPH DE CALVERHALL OF BLANCMINSTER, son of William de Calverhall, was a tenant-in-fee of William de Dunstanville 2nd in 1219. His son William de Calverhall died 1255; his son William de Calverhall died 1284; his son Randulph or Richard de Calverhall died 1319 and was the first to bear the arms described above. His oldest son William de Calverhall assumed the name William le Barker of Hallon; his son Roger le Barker died 1638; his son William Barker of Hallon died

BARKER

1411; his son Henry Barker of Hallon died 1438; his son William of Hallon died 1480; his son John of Hallon died 1507; his son John of Aston died 1531; his son Humphrey of Aston died 1538; his son William of Claverly married Margaret, daughter and heir of John Goulston of Goulston, parish Cheswardine; their son William of Colchurst married Joan, daughter of William Horne; their son John of Colchurst married Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Sandford; their son George of Colchurst married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Bulkeley; their son Robert married Catherine, daughter of George Ackworth of Kent. Their sons, Robert and John, came to New England, 1628-30.

— ("Principal Visitations of Shropshire, England.")

The Barker family has been prominent and influential in England for centuries and many of the name have attained high distinction. Sir Christopher Barker, Garter King of Arms, assisted at the coronations of Anne Boleyn and Edward VI. Robert Barker wrote the first edition of the King James version of the English Bible in 1611. Edmund Barker

BARKER

was a metaphysician and friend of Samuel Johnson. Collet Barker, 1784-1831, was an explorer and Mt. Barker in Australia was named for him. Benjamin Barker was an artist, whose paintings are in the British Museum. Joseph Barker of Leeds founded the sect called Barkerites. George Barker was a philanthropist, whose statue is in Birmingham. Captain James Barker assisted in the victory of the Nile and Sir George Barker was distinctive in the Crimean War.

THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

In America also many members of the family have distinguished themselves and have taken part in every war in which the country has been engaged. More than two hundred served in the Revolution and many more in the War of 1812, the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, and the World War. Among others of the name who were pioneers in the sciences, the professions, business and finance the following may be mentioned: Jacob Barker, banker and ship owner; Abraham Barker, "Nestor of Finance"; Wharton Barker, Bimetallist and Populist candidate for Presi-

BARKER

dent of the United States in 1900; Albert S. Barker, Rear-Admiral, U. S. N.; Professor George F. Barker, scientist; Colonel Thomas Barker, lawyer; Dr. Benjamin Fordyce Barker, surgeon.

ROBERT BARKER, immigrant ancestor of the line hereinafter followed and son of Robert and Catherine (Ackworth) Barker, was born in England about 1600 and died in Duxbury, Massachusetts, in 1691. He came to Plymouth accompanied by his brother, John, about 1628 and was one of the earliest settlers of Pembroke, Massachusetts. He was of Duxbury in 1637 and in company with his brother, John, bought the ferry from Jonathan Brewster, son of Elder Brewster, in 1641. He bought a hundred acres of land in Marshfield in the same year. He was a member of the Marshfield Military Company in 1643; surveyor of Marshfield in 1645 and 1648, and of Duxbury in 1654, 1672, 1677 and 1679. He was constable of Marshfield in 1646, a member of the grand jury of Marshfield in 1669 and of Duxbury in 1684-85. He was made a freeman June 6, 1654, and took the Oath of Fidelity



BARKER

in 1659. He was licensed to keep an inn in Marshfield July 7, 1646, and cancelled his license June 5, 1666. In 1668 the Plymouth Court granted him nine and one-half acres of land in Duxbury where he established a trading post and built his house of flat stones laid in clay mortar so impregnable to attack that it was used as a garrison house during King Philip's War in 1697. It remained in the family until 1883, its last occupant being Peleg Barker of the sixth generation. It was originally fifteen feet square and six feet high, containing only one room with a large fireplace and an inside well. It was demolished in 1883 and at that time it was said to be the oldest dwelling in the United States.

Robert Barker left an estate of £142-1-11. He married, before 1640, Lucy Williams, daughter of John and Ann Williams.

Children:

- (1) Isaac, of whom further.
- (2) Rebecca, married William Snow.
- (3) Francis, died about 1713 in Duxbury. He was the owner of the first iron furnace in America.



BARKER

- (4) Robert, born February 27, 1650, died September 25, 1729; married Alice. He was the owner of much property, including tracts in Rhode Island, and the owner of a sawmill in Duxbury.
- (5) Abigail, died May 5, 1718; married Joseph Rogers.

ISAAC BARKER, son of Robert and Lucy (Williams) Barker, was born in Marshfield, in 1640, and died in Duxbury, 1710. He was a well-to-do farmer and prominent in affairs of the colony. He was a surveyor of Duxbury in 1674 and constable in 1687. He lived at various times in Duxbury and Marshfield, Massachusetts, and in Portsmouth, Rhode Island.

Isaac Barker married, December 28, 1665, Judith Prentice, daughter of the Governor of Plymouth Colony, Thomas Prentice and Mary (Collier) Prentice.

Children, all born in Duxbury:

- (1) Samuel, of whom further.
- (2) Isaac, born in 1669, died May 7, 1754; married, October 23, 1707, Elizabeth Slocum, daughter of Rev. Peleg and Mary (Holden) Slocum. He was a successful merchant and cordwainer,

CHAPTER IV

The first of the two main divisions of the subject is the history of the English language. This is a branch of knowledge which has of late years attracted much of the public attention, and has become one of the most popular of the sciences. It is a science which is of great importance to the student of literature, and to the student of history. It is a science which is of great importance to the student of literature, and to the student of history.

The second of the two main divisions of the subject is the history of the English literature. This is a branch of knowledge which has of late years attracted much of the public attention, and has become one of the most popular of the sciences. It is a science which is of great importance to the student of literature, and to the student of history. It is a science which is of great importance to the student of literature, and to the student of history.

The third of the two main divisions of the subject is the history of the English language. This is a branch of knowledge which has of late years attracted much of the public attention, and has become one of the most popular of the sciences. It is a science which is of great importance to the student of literature, and to the student of history. It is a science which is of great importance to the student of literature, and to the student of history.

The fourth of the two main divisions of the subject is the history of the English literature. This is a branch of knowledge which has of late years attracted much of the public attention, and has become one of the most popular of the sciences. It is a science which is of great importance to the student of literature, and to the student of history. It is a science which is of great importance to the student of literature, and to the student of history.

BARKER

owned a large grist mill, was active in civic affairs and a member of the Society of Friends.

- (3) Robert, born in 1673, died September 6, 1765; married, April 1, 1697, Hannah Wanton. He was a prosperous farmer and blacksmith.
- (4) Francis, born in 1675, died in 1694. His signature and that of his brother Samuel, together with the Barker coat-of-arms, are on a deed found in Providence in 1900.
- (5) Rebecca, married John Keen.
- (6) Mary, born March 2, 1678, died February 15, 1772; married George Crosby.
- (7) Martha.
- (8) Lydia.
- (9) Jabez, married, February 6, 1710, Rebecca Russell. He removed to Dartmouth in 1703 where he served as town clerk for many years. He was the owner of much property in Duxbury.
- (10) Judith, married, July 18, 1713, Daniel Howland.
- (11) Bethsheba, married, December 4, 1718, John Howland.

SAMUEL BARKER, son of Isaac and Judith (Prence) Barker, was born September 2, 1667, in

BARKER

Duxbury where he died February 1, 1739. He was a bricklayer and served as Constable of Duxbury in 1693. He received a ferryman's license from the County Court November 11, 1711, giving him the privilege of operating a ferry between "houses hole and woodses hole," and stipulating the following fees, "man or woman, 3 sh., horse 3 sh., ox 5 sh., every other beast 4 sh."

Samuel Barker married (first), November 22, 1711, Deborah Wing, daughter of John and Mary (Perry) Wing of Sandwich. He married (second), January 21, 1718, Bethiah Folger of Nantucket, daughter of John and Mary (Barnard) Folger, granddaughter of Peter and Mary Folger and a first cousin of Benjamin Franklin, whose mother was Abiah Folger, a sister of John Folger. Bethiah (Folger) Barker was born November 24, 1692, and died January 29, 1774.

Children:

- (1) Deborah, died January 30, 1792; married, August 15, 1738, Jonathan Burnell.
- (2) Judith, born January 12, 1720, died August 4, 1739.

BARKER

- (3) Robert, of whom further.
- (4) Samuel, born December 12, 1725, died June 22, 1801; married, February 10, 1747, Christine Coffin, daughter of Bartlett and Judith (Bunker) Coffin. He was captain of a packet and a man of property.
- (5) Josiah, born July 17, 1728, died July 21, 1803; married, in 1753, Elizabeth Mitchell, daughter of Richard and Mary (Starbuck) Mitchell.

ROBERT BARKER, son of Samuel and Bethiah (Folger) Barker, was born in Duxbury, February 23, 1722, and died at sea, April 26, 1780. He was a prosperous farmer and a Quaker. He moved to Swan Island, Kennebec, Maine, in 1772 in order to escape the persecution to which the Quakers, who were averse to war, were then subjected to in the colonies.

Robert Barker married (first), February 16, 1744, Jedidah Chase, daughter of James and Rachel (Brown) Chase. She was born in Nantucket February 15, 1723, and died September 14, 1762. He married (second), in April, 1763, Sarah (Folger) Gardner, daughter of Abisha and Dinah (Starbuck) Folger and widow of Hezekiah Gardner. She was



BARKER

born in Nantucket, October 16, 1739, and died March 20, 1833.

Children of the first marriage:

- (1) Judith, born February 24, 1745, died January 20, 1822; married, February 4, 1762, Shubael Gardner.
- (2) Margaret, born July 9, 1747, died March 10, 1836; married, February 7, 1765, Paul Hussey.
- (3) Lydia, born September 27, 1749, died September 8, 1833; married, January 29, 1767, Francis Swain.
- (4) Mary, born February 10, 1752, died in 1754.
- (5) Mary, born in 1756, died in 1763.
- (6) Robert, born June 26, 1757, died January 1, 1782.
- (7) James, born November 11, 1759, died January 16, 1832; married (first), February 2, 1786, Sarah Coffin, daughter of William and Hephzibah Coffin. She died December 14, 1804. He married (second), April 9, 1807, Lydia Gardner, daughter of Prince and Deborah Gardner.
- (8) Francis, of whom further.

BARKER

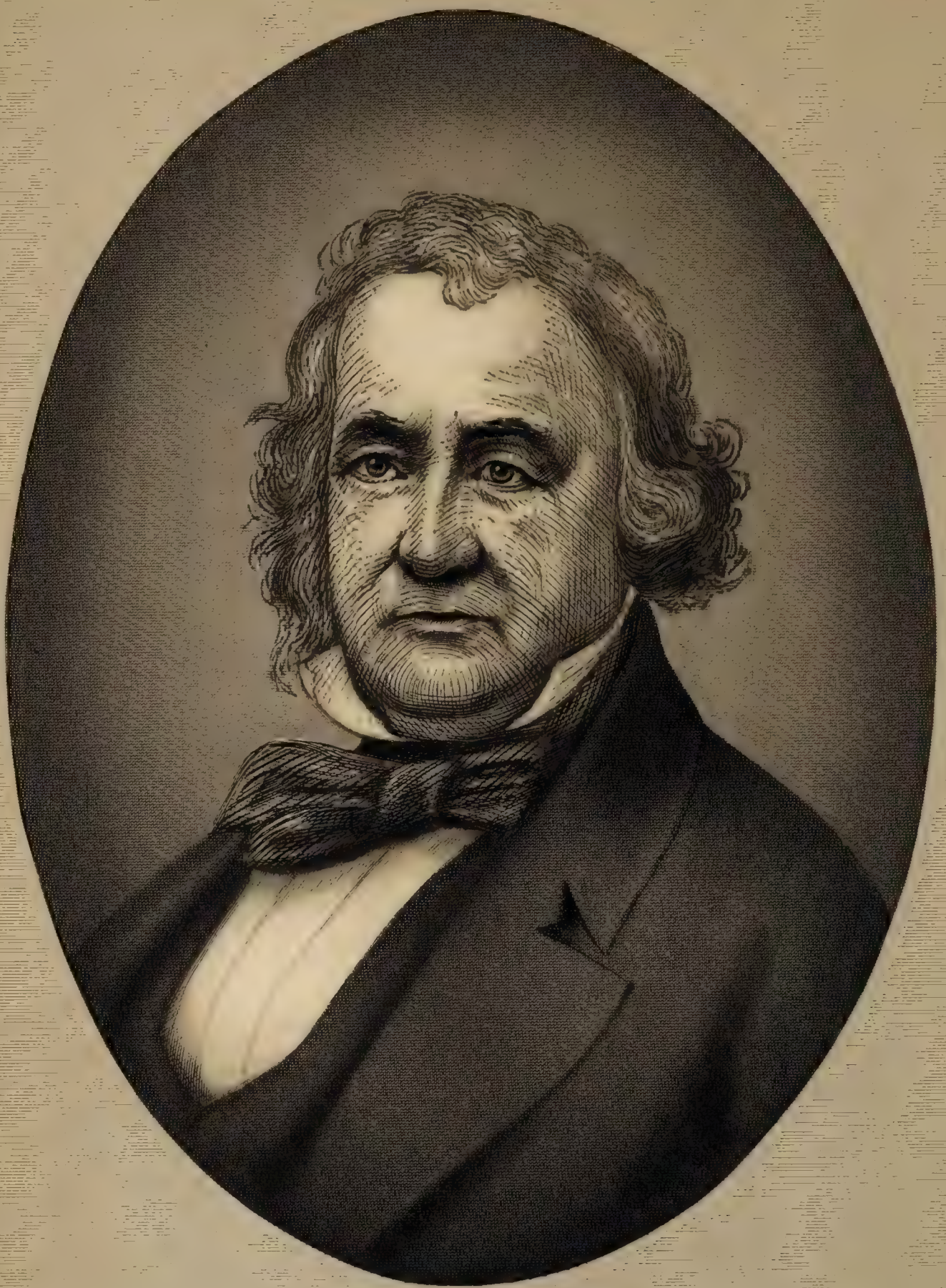
Children of the second marriage:

- (9) John, born March 3, 1764, died April 11, 1764.
- (10) Hezekiah, born March 8, 1765, died January 11, 1795.
- (11) Sarah, born October 1, 1767, died March 20, 1795; married, May 8, 1794, Andrew Sigourney.
- (12) Jedidah, born December 3, 1770, died December 11, 1831; married, July 9, 1807, William Macy.
- (13) Mary, born May 30, 1773, died January 31, 1861; married, July 8, 1813, Walter Allen.
- (14) Abraham, born June 18, 1775, died August 13, 1820; married, May 17, 1809, Priscilla Hopkins, daughter of Gerard and Rachel (Wilson) Hopkins.
- (15) Isaac, born February 16, 1778, died August 5, 1797.
- (16) Jacob, of whom further.

FRANCIS BARKER, son of Robert and Jedidah (Chase) Barker, was born in Nantucket July 12, 1762, and died December 30, 1812. He was a farmer and highly respected in his community. He married, June 4, 1786, Deborah Russell, daughter of Sylvanus and Ann (Coffin) Russell of Nantucket. She was born May 18, 1763, and died March 31, 1842.







Engraving by H. J. Corn

James Barker

BARKER

Children:

- (1) Anna, born April 8, 1787, died July 22, 1835; married, September 11, 1807, George Gill Folger, born April 18, 1788, died July 20, 1835, son of George and Rebecca (Slocum) Folger.
- (2) Thomas, born November 3, 1793, died September 10, 1819; married Ann Morgan.
- (3) George Russell, of whom further.
- (4) David, twin, born April 2, 1802, died April 1, 1842.
- (5) Sarah, twin, born April 2, 1802, died in 1843.

JACOB BARKER, son of Robert and Sarah (Folger) Gardner Barker, was born at Perkins, Swan Island, Kennebec, Maine, December 17, 1779, and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 26, 1871. He was one of the most remarkable men in the country. A shrewd business man, an able banker, he was also a competent lawyer and a student of political economy. He began his banking career in the counting house of Isaac Hicks in New York, where he obtained a position as clerk when seventeen years of age. Here he made the acquaintance of many leading financiers and business men of the day and was

BARKER

commissioned by a group of them to go to Nantucket and negotiate the purchase of ships. He executed this commission in a manner satisfactory to his employers and profitable to himself and by thrift and energy was the owner of five vessels and in control of a large credit in the United States Branch Bank before he was 21. He subsequently became the second largest ship owner in the United States. He secured a contract for supplying oil to the government, opened a large oil trade with Russia and established a branch in Liverpool, England.

He imported the first marine steam engine used in the "*Clermont*," the first steamboat built by Robert Fulton. He was a staunch supporter of President Jefferson, advocating the Embargo and Non-Importation acts, although the passing of these meant tremendous financial losses to his interests. He was in favor of the purchase of Louisiana and, although he was against the declaration of war against England in 1812, he supported the policy of the government when war was declared. During the war practically all his ships were captured, but

BARKER

he was still in possession of large means and almost unlimited credit and when Congress authorized a war loan of \$16,000,000 he undertook to raise the money and personally procured more than \$5,000,000 by subscription. At this time he urged the necessity of a National Bank but his recommendations were not acted upon until 1815. During the battle of Bladensburg, when the British forces were advancing upon Washington, Mr. Barker and Mr. Robert J. L. de Peyster, at the request of Mrs. Madison, removed the portrait of George Washington by Stuart from the capitol to a place of safety and after a few weeks returned it. It hangs today in the Blue Room of the White House.

When peace was declared Mr. Barker resumed business in New York and founded the Exchange Bank in Wall Street. He was elected to the State Senate and strongly advocated the building of the Erie Canal. He was one of the most prominent Democrats of his day and one of the original members of Tammany Hall. He was a personal friend of President James Madison and nominated

BARKER

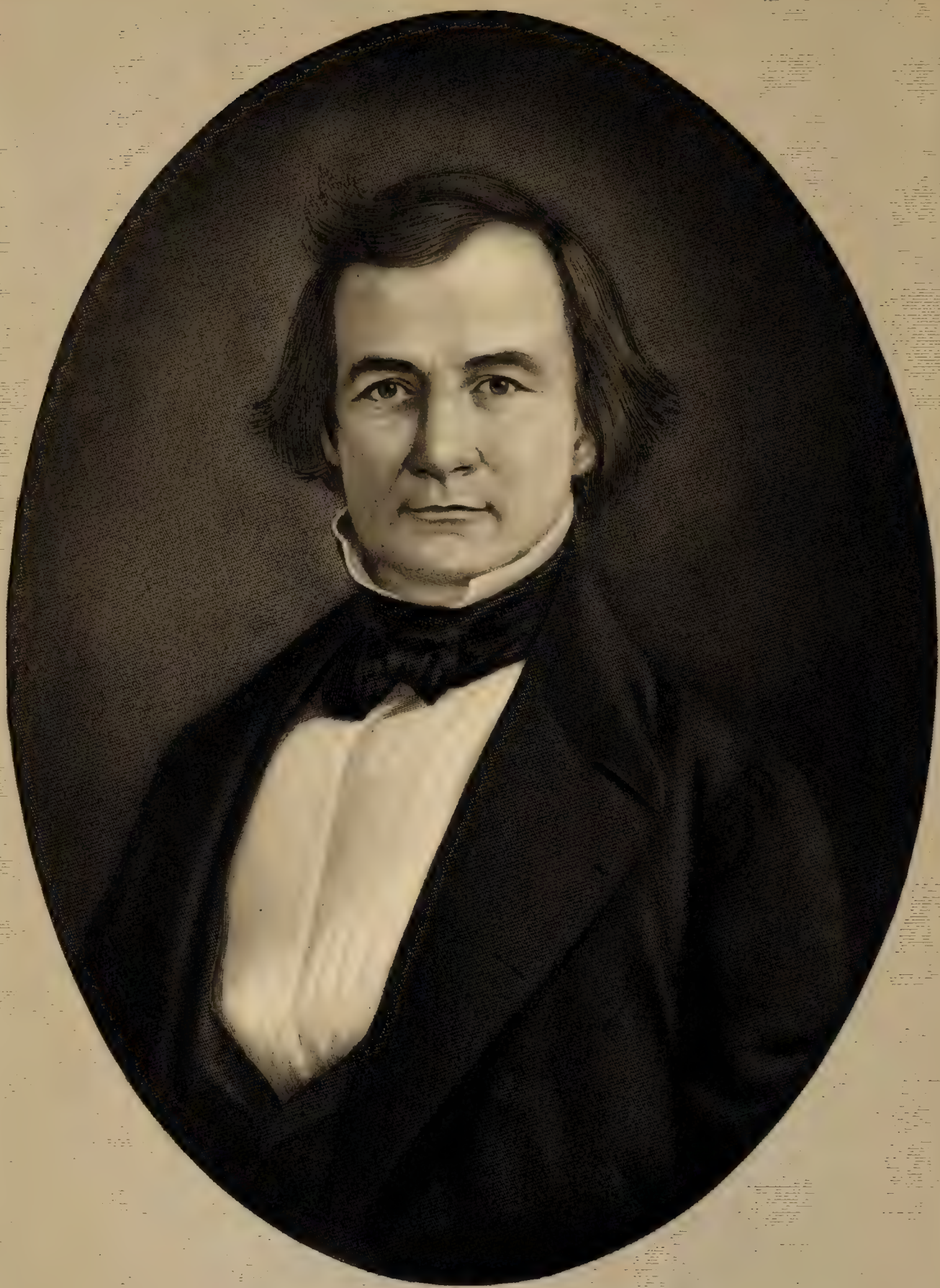
Andrew Jackson for president. He was a member of the Court of Errors and as such "was sustained in his contention against Chancellor Kent that maritime insurance was forfeited only upon the actual deviation of a vessel from its course, as stated in the policy, and not because the sailing master intended to change the route." This decision was of tremendous importance and since then has been law in England, France and America. He was a staunch friend of Governor DeWitt Clinton and, in order to support his candidacy for president, founded the "*Union*," a newspaper that gained wide circulation. In 1834 he removed to New Orleans where he was engaged in banking, took an active part in political affairs and was admitted to the bar. He was a member of the Society of Friends and was opposed to slavery, but when the Civil War broke out he supported the North to the detriment of his own fortunes. In 1864 he was elected a representative in the 39th Congress but did not take his seat. He moved to Philadelphia in 1869, where he spent the remainder of his life with his son, Abraham.

BARKER

Jacob Barker married, August 27, 1801, Elizabeth Hazard, daughter of Thomas and Anna (Rodman) Hazard.

Children:

- (1) Robert, born June 11, 1802, died September 28, 1803.
- (2) Robert, born July 20, 1804, died December 24, 1830.
- (3) Thomas Hazard, born June 21, 1807, died March 11, 1846.
- (4) William Hazard, born August 21, 1809, died September 17, 1879.
- (5) Andrew Sigourney, born November 11, 1811, died August 11, 1846.
- (6) Anna Hazard, born October 25, 1813, died January 8, 1874; married, October 3, 1840, Samuel G. Ward.
- (7) Jacob, born May 23, 1816, died April 27, 1842.
- (8) Elizabeth Hazard, born July 4, 1817, died May 11, 1878; married (first), Baldwin Brower; (second), William Van Zandt; (third), John J. McCaulis.
- (9) Sarah, born July 27, 1819, died May 18, 1870; married (first), John C. Harrison; (second), William G. Hunt.



Steel Engraving by M. J. C. 1840

Gerrit Bantzen

BARKER

- (10) Abraham, born June 3, 1821, died October 7, 1906.
- (11) Mary, born June 28, 1823, died January 9, 1826.
- (12) John Wells, born December 18, 1825, died in infancy.

GEORGE RUSSELL BARKER, son of Francis and Deborah (Russell) Barker, was born in Nantucket, January 8, 1798, and died in New York City, January 4, 1850. He was educated in the district school and as a young man came to Sandy Hill, New York, where his uncle, Jacob Barker, was owner of the first newspaper, "*The Sandy Hill Times*," and of the Washington and Warren Bank. George Russell Barker began work in the bank as a clerk. The poet, Fitz-Greene Halleck, was at that time cashier and when the latter gave up his position to enter business with John Jacob Astor of New York on the recommendation of Jacob Barker, George Russell Barker was promoted to this position. He was with this bank for several years and then engaged with W. W. Cronkhite in the distilling business in Sandy Hill, and carried on this enterprise successfully until his

BARKER

death. He lived in Sandy Hill until the time of his wife's death, when he removed to Albany, where for a time he lived with his daughters at the old Eagle Hotel.

His business interests were many and varied; he was eminently successful and amassed a considerable fortune. He was prominent in financial circles in Albany, where he had an office and was known as a money broker and where, as well as in New York, his business connections with his famous uncle gave him considerable prestige as a banker. His death occurred suddenly while on a business trip in New York. He was a comparatively young man and in excellent health. He died intestate and after his death items of hundreds of thousands of dollars, of which he alone had knowledge, were brought to light. Settlement of his estate, which was very considerable for the times, resulted in long drawn-out litigation.

George Russell Barker was a conservative banker and business man whose policies and ethics were of the highest and it was said of him that his word was

BARKER

as good as his bond. He took no active part in social or political life, was a Quaker and a strong advocate of temperance. How strongly he felt on this subject is indicated by the following written by him in a Bible which he presented to his daughters and now in possession of his granddaughter, Mrs. Thomas H. Foulds of Glens Falls.

“This book was presented to Caroline Elizabeth and Helen Maria Barker by their father with the firm belief that its precepts will lead them in the paths of Virtue and Happiness with the solemn admonition that they never use under any circumstances, any wine or other intoxicating liquor, except by the direction of a temperate physician and then only as a medicine.”

George Russell Barker married, in 1827, Eliza Day, born April 13, 1797, died June 11, 1847, daughter of Captain Solomon and Eunice (Young) Day.

Children:

- (1) Caroline Elizabeth, born in Sandy Hill October 13, 1828, died in San Francisco October 30, 1905; married Willard Sperry of Stockton, California.

BARKER

- (2) Helen Maria, born in Sandy Hill September 14, 1830, died in Glens Falls January 15, 1882; married, October 26, 1854, Jeremiah W. Finch. (*See Finch line.*)





HONESTAS OPTIMA POLITIA

Branger

Arms: Gules, a pomegranate slipped or.

Crest: A dexter arm couped and embowed, holding three ears of wheat proper.

Motto: Honestas Optima Politia.

(Matthews': "American Armoury.")

GRANGER

THIS surname is of French origin and was introduced into Britain by the followers of William the Conqueror.

Its primary meaning in France was a barn or granary in which grain was stored. In Britain it was applied to a farmhouse or manor of an Abbey or Priory, and the Bailiff who presided was called Ate Grange, which afterwards became Granger.

In the "Roll of Battle Abbey," fought in 1066, the names of W. de Granger and S. de Granger appear among the survivors of this famous fight. Tradition has it that a monastery was built on the battlefield and the monks engraved the names of the soldiers who survived on the roll. This roll was hung on the walls of the monastery, known as "Battle Abbey," and is the source to which historians are indebted for the first record of the Granger family in England.

Several crests are known to have been borne by the Granger family. The most common being: A dexter arm couped and embowed, holding three ears of wheat proper. The Grangers of Staffordshire bore:

GRANGER

A griffin passant; and the Essex branch of the family bore: A dexter arm bearing a portcullis.

LAUNCELOT GRANGER, progenitor of the family in America, came from England and was a resident of Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1648. A traditional story concerning him is as follows:

“Launcelot Granger was born in the west of England, and when a lad of twelve or fourteen years of age, he was stolen from his mother (his father being dead), and brought to Plymouth, Massachusetts, where he was sold (apprenticed) to serve two years for his passage. He had served on ship as a cabin boy. He afterwards married a lady by the name of Joanna Adams, a daughter of Robert Adams, one of the founders of Newburyport; and settled east of Boston, where he lived until two children had been born. Being the eldest of his family, he returned to England to claim his inheritance. On the way from the place where he landed to his mother's house, to which he travelled on foot, he had to pass through an uninhabited country, and just before night stopped at a little cottage. The old man of the house told him that frequent robberies had

GRANGER

been committed on the road a short distance ahead, and advised him to put up for the night. But not knowing but what he would be in as much danger at the cottage as on the road, and being in haste, he determined to proceed. After he had advanced some distance into the woods he perceived by the light of the moon a man step into the road before him and move on slowly until a second one joined him. When he came up to them they demanded his money. He told them that he had but one crown, which was barely sufficient to pay his expenses to his friends, who lived at some distance. They, however, told him that he must give up his money or they would take his life. He replied that if they got his money they must fight for it, on which they attacked him with their swords, while he defended himself with his quarter staff. With the butt end of this he knocked down one and dispatched him, and the other ran away. When he arrived at the next village, he made oath before a magistrate to what he had done and was suffered to proceed on his journey. The inhabitants of the village found the man who was slain to be one of their 'honest' citizens.

GRANGER

"When he arrived at his mother's house, he found his brother in possession of the estate, and very much displeased to see him, and it is supposed hired assassins to dispatch him. He walked out with them under the pretence of viewing the farm, and when behind a piece of woods, they attacked him with their swords but he defended himself so manfully with his quarter staff that he killed two of them and the other fled. He returned and made known what he had done to the magistrates, who upon investigation acquitted him of all blame. Meeting, however, with further difficulties in obtaining his inheritance, he abandoned it and returned to America. Launcelot Granger was a man of great resolution, was of full medium height and stockily built."

At the time of his marriage in 1654, Launcelot Granger removed from Ipswich to Newbury, Massachusetts, and leased the farm of Stephen Kent on Kent's Island. About 1674, he removed to Suffield, Connecticut, where on September 14, of that year, he was granted sixty acres of land and forty acres for each of his two sons, but he did not make Suffield his

GRANGER

permanent home until the Indian troubles were settled, and during King Philip's War, lived at the stockade in Westfield. He built a home in Suffield and planted a maple tree, which is still standing and known as the Launcelot Granger Tree. He took a prominent part in town affairs, and served as land measurer for several terms. Launcelot Granger died September 3, 1689, and was buried in the graveyard opposite the meeting house on High Street. He married, January 4, 1653-54, Joanna Adams, daughter of Robert and Eleanor Adams. (*See Adams line.*)

SAMUEL GRANGER, son of Launcelot and Joanna (Adams) Granger, was born at Newbury, August 2, 1668, and died in Suffield, April 22, 1721. On November 29, 1697, he received a grant of forty acres in Suffield. He was one of the leading citizens of the town and held the offices of fence viewer and "surveyor of wayes." He married, May 16, 1700, Esther Hanchett. (*See Hanchett line.*)

ROBERT GRANGER, son of Samuel and Esther (Hanchett) Granger, was born in Suffield, May 6, 1710, and died there February 14, 1785. He in-

GRANGER

herited his father's farm and held office as fence viewer and surveyor. He married, August 11, 1731, Ann Seymour. She died April 8, 1773.

ZADOCK GRANGER, son of Robert and Ann (Seymour) Granger, was born in Suffield, July 20, 1736, and died July 17, 1799, of the "Genesee fever" at Halford's Landing, New York. He was also a farmer and had large interests in mills, mines and fisheries. He served during the Revolutionary War and at the time of the Lexington Alarm, was a private in Captain Elihu Kent's Company of Minute Men. In March, 1775, he was promoted to lieutenant of the Second Company in the Suffield Train Band, of which he became Captain the following May.

Zadock Granger purchased lands in what was known as the Phelps and Gorham tracts in the town of Greece, Monroe County, New York, prior to 1773. After the war he settled there with his son Eli, and as a ship owner and merchant, became one of the leading men of that section. On November 23, 1761, he married Martha Cooley, who was born February 20,

GRANGER

1742, in Sunderland, Massachusetts, and died in Rochester, New York, February 6, 1823.

ELI GRANGER, son of Zadock and Martha (Cooley) Granger, was born in Suffield, April 12, 1763, and died in Greece, May 4, 1823. He left his home in Suffield in the winter of 1776, and with Elisha Kent, Thomas Gideon and Silas King, traveled in covered sleighs to Monroe County, New York, and settled on the land purchased by his father and Stephen King.

Eli Granger was the first of the Granger family to settle on this land in the Genessee Country, where his father later joined him. The place became known as King's Landing and Eli Granger opened the first general store there. Later the name was changed to Halford's Landing. Eli Granger also engaged in shipping and in company with Abner Mignells, built the first American owned sailing merchant vessel on Lake Ontario. The ship was named "Jemima" in honor of Eli Granger's wife.

Eli Granger married, November 13, 1785, Jemima Leavitt, who was born in Suffield, July 24, 1765, and



Steel Engraving by Parley & Co. 1877

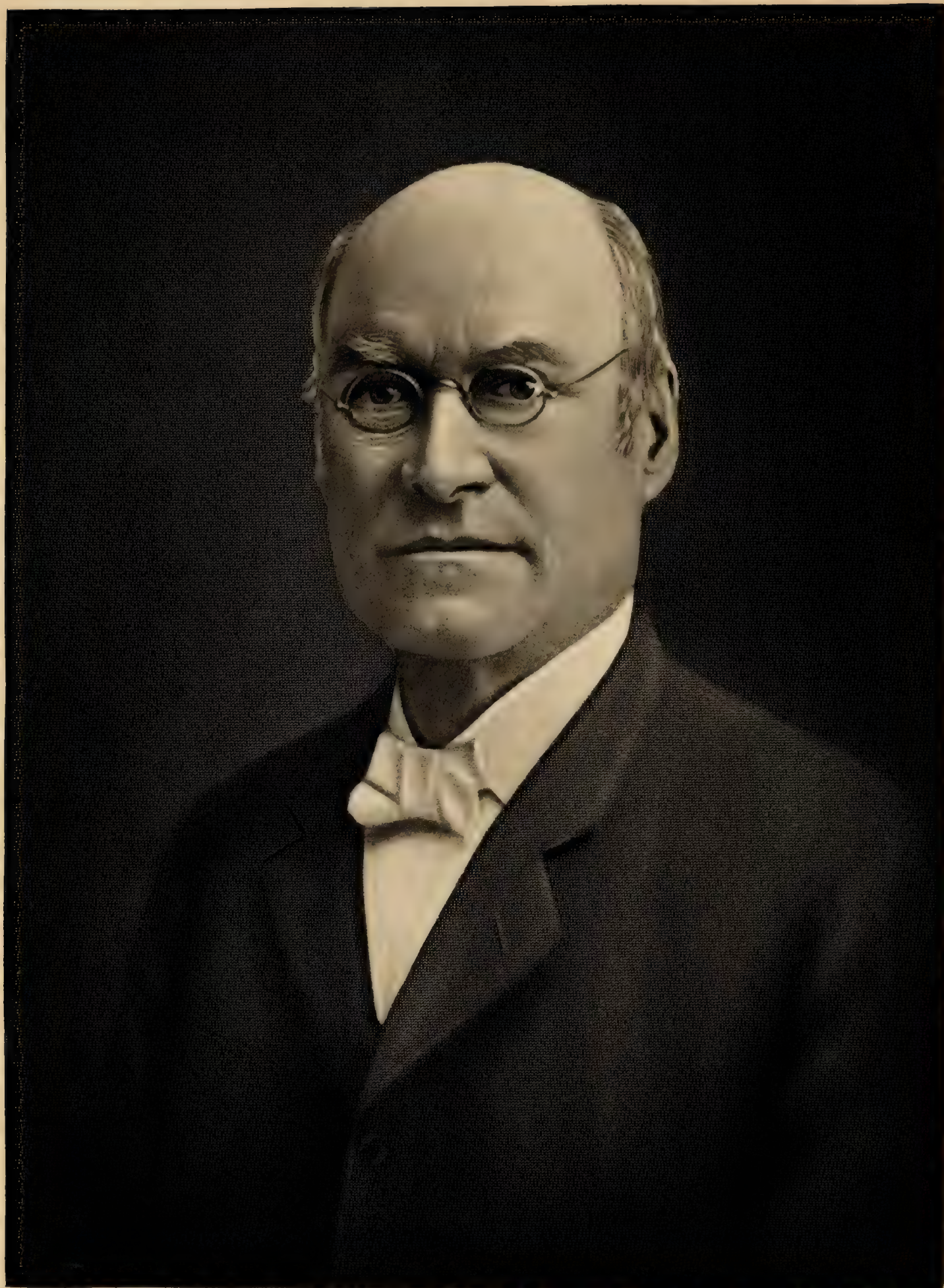
Symon Granger

GRANGER

died December 2, 1818. She was the daughter of John and Abijah (Kent) Leavitt of Suffield.

LYMAN GRANGER, son of Eli and Jemima (Leavitt) Granger, was born June 27, 1794, and died July 2, 1865. He was a farmer and wagonmaker in Greece, where he also conducted a general store. The latter years of his life were spent in Rochester, where he acquired land on a large scale. Part of his holdings were plotted by James N. Bruff, one of the early surveyors of Rochester, into what is known as the Granger, Sibley and Field tracts. Lyman Granger was one of the pioneers of Rochester and while a resident of that city one of the most esteemed and respected citizens in the community.

Lyman Granger married (first), May 19, 1818, Electa Cooley, who was born September 27, 1791, and died January 1, 1819. He married (second), November 7, 1820, Mabel Terry, who was born December 17, 1795, and died July 8, 1827. (*See Terry line.*)



Steel Engraving by Peck & Conn

Lyman H. Granger

GRANGER

Children:

- (1) Terry, born February 8, 1823, became a chemist and druggist. He died in 1852.
- (2) Harriet M., born August 3, 1824; died January 20, 1846; married, James G. Russell.

Lyman Granger married (third), January 9, 1828, Elizabeth Kempshall, who was born August 7, 1803, and died September 28, 1850. She was a daughter of Richard and Mary (Palmer) Kempshall, who were married May 25, 1789.

Children:

- (1) Leavitt Palmer, born November 25, 1832, died December 26, 1876.
- (2) Elizabeth Caroline, born March 11, 1835, died April 18, 1853.
- (3) Lyman Henry, of whom further.

LYMAN HENRY GRANGER, son of Lyman and Elizabeth (Kempshall) Granger, was born May 18, 1837, in Greece, and died April 16, 1923, in Rochester. He was seven months old when his parents re-

GRANGER

moved to Rochester. He attended the public schools of Rochester, and later became an apprentice in a printing shop. In 1860, he entered the business office of the Rochester Evening Express, where he remained for the next ten years. From 1870, until the time of his death, he was engaged in the management of his private business interests and large real estate holdings. Mr. Granger exemplified the highest type of citizen and was keenly interested in public and civic matters. "He was a very capable business man, with a high sense of personal honor, his word was as good as his bond and his bond was never questioned. He was eminently fair and just in all his dealings, never made an obligation he did not expect to keep, and asked only for that justly due him. He was equally insistent that others receive from him their just debts. He was liberal and generous and contributed for charitable purposes as much as was within his power, but always in the most unostentatious manner. He held a great hatred of all hypocrisy and sham. Little children always attracted him and he was greatly beloved by them. It was his great joy to surround him-



Steel Engraving by Peck & Co.

Mary Brown (Martyn) Granger

GRANGER

self with them and to do things for their entertainment and well being.”

Mr. Granger was one of the best known real estate men in Rochester and perhaps the best judge of values. His judgment was highly respected and he was frequently consulted by assessors and other city officials as to future possibilities and value of land and property. It was said that his foresight was almost uncanny and his decisions were usually considered final. His personal character commanded respect and admiration from all his business associates and a warm and genuine affection from his many personal friends. He was charitable and tolerant in his judgment of other men, but unbending as far as he, himself, was concerned and always following the strictest codes of morals and honor.

Lyman Henry Granger married, April 6, 1859, Mary Brown Martyn, who was born in Cornwall, England, December 17, 1829, and died in Rochester, New York, April 22, 1928, the daughter of William and Sarah Elizabeth (Brown) Martyn. William Martyn came to Canada from England in 1846 ac-

GRANGER

accompanied by his wife, and settled in Coburn, Ontario. Their daughter, Sarah B., married Richard Glanville of Exeter, Ontario, and their daughter, Alma C. Glanville, became the foster daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman H. Granger.



ADAMS

THE surname Adams is one of the oldest on record, originating from the Hebrew word Adamah, signifying red earth. The family listed is of Saxon origin, whose ancestors in England were industrious men of firm religious principles. In America the name recalls the historic services performed by the various representatives of this family in all the struggles that attended the birth of the nation.

ROBERT ADAMS, immigrant ancestor of this branch of the family, was born in England in 1602. There is a question whether he was of Devonshire or Holderness, County York. He came first to Ipswich, Massachusetts, with his wife and two children. In 1638 he is recorded as residing in Salem, Massachusetts. He removed to Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1640 where he acquired a large farm and other valuable property. He was a tailor by trade. The large, hand-made shears which he brought from England with him are still in the possession of members of the Hale family of Newbury, direct descendants. He died October 12, 1682. His will, dated March 7, 1680, was proved November 27, 1682.

ADAMS

He married (first) Eleanor Wilmot, who died June 12, 1677. He married (second) February 6, 1678, Sarah (Glover) Short, widow of Henry Short, who died in Newbury, October 24, 1697. Children, all by first marriage:

- (1) John, born in England.
- (2) Joanna, of whom further.
- (3) Sergeant Abraham, born in 1639.
- (4) Elizabeth, born in Newbury about 1641.
- (5) Mary, born 1644-45.
- (6) Isaac, born in 1647.
- (7) Jacob, born 1649.
- (8) Hannah, born June 25, 1650.
- (9) Jacob, born in Newbury, September 13, 1651.
He removed to Suffield, Connecticut, where he became one of the most influential men in the town. He was a member of the General Court.

JOANNA ADAMS, daughter of Robert and Eleanor (Wilmot) Adams, was born in England between 1633 and 1634. She came to this country in 1635 with her parents. She married, January 4, 1653-54, Launcelot Granger. (*See Granger line.*)

HANCHETT

THE surname Hanchett is of English origin and is derived from its location, being originally spelled Hansett. Those of the name in America are identified with the early history of Connecticut and Massachusetts as they were among the first settlers.

THOMAS HANCHETT, first of the name in Connecticut, was born in England and died in Suffield, Connecticut, June 11, 1686. In 1642 he was registered as a land owner in Wethersfield. Thence, he removed to New London in 1651, residing there three years. In 1660 he was a resident of Northampton, Massachusetts, where he was deacon in 1668. He removed to Westfield, and while living there took part in King Philip's War. About 1680 he settled in Suffield, and the list of voters of that town of March 9, 1681, contains the name of Deacon Thomas Hanchett. One of the early maps of Suffield, which shows house lots assigned to first settlers shows the Thomas Hanchett lot, which adjoins that of Launcelot Granger on High Street.

Deacon Thomas Hanchett married in Wethers-

HANCHETT

field, Deliverance, daughter of George Langton, one of the first settlers of that town.

JOHN HANCHETT, son of Thomas and Deliverance (Langton) Hanchett was born in Wethersfield, September 1, 1649, and died in Suffield, October 23, 1744. He was one of the original proprietors of Suffield and was made a freeman and voter at the first town meeting ever held there. His fellow townsmen honored him with many public offices. In 1693 he was Town Commissioner; selectman 1710-11; tything man in 1716 and again in 1719; in 1721 he was appointed town treasurer. An old record of a town meeting reads: "At a lawful meeting of the inhabitants of Suffield, November 28, 1715, the town did, by a clear vote, make choice of Deacon John Hanchett to manage the matter in court with respect to the Widow Froe." He was likewise prominent in church affairs, and a deacon for many years. He was the last survivor of the original proprietors of Suffield.

John Hanchett married, in 1677, Esther Pritchett, of a pioneer family of Suffield. Eight children were

HANCHETT

born of this marriage, two in Westfield, the others all in Suffield.

ESTHER HANCHETT, daughter of Deacon John and Esther (Pritchett) Hanchett, was born in Westfield, Massachusetts. She married, May 16, 1700, Samuel Granger, son of Launcelot and Joanna (Adams) Granger. (*See Granger line.*)



THE HISTORY OF

THE

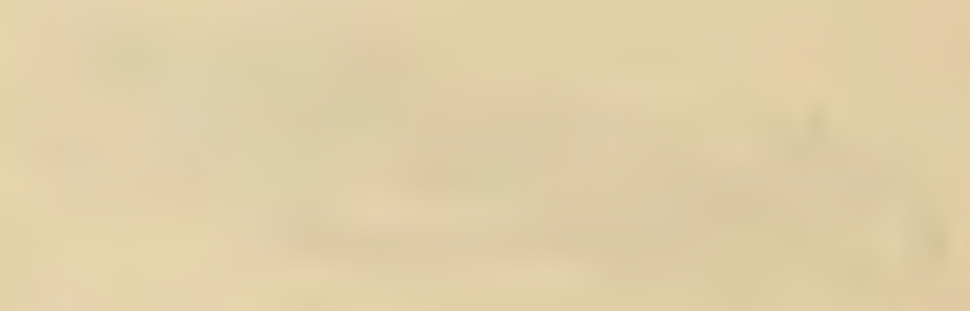
REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD



TERRY

THE surname Terry is derived from the personal name Theodoric, and originated among the early Franks, where, in the form of Thierry, it was a common name. The French spelling of the name is Therry. As the "H" is silent in the English pronunciation, it was eventually dropped from the spelling. The name is found in the Roll of Battle Abbey, A. D. 1066. The Terrys who came to America in the seventeenth century all emigrated from England, where the name is a familiar one in the vicinity of London.

SAMUEL TERRY, immigrant ancestor, was born in England about 1633 and died in Enfield, Connecticut, in 1730. He came to this country in 1650 with the Hon. William Pynchon of Springfield, who became attracted to him while on a visit in England. In June, 1654, the town of Springfield granted Samuel Terry ten acres of land on "Chikkuppe Plain" on condition that he remain in town five years. Samuel was by trade a linen weaver, and became a prominent figure in Springfield. He served as constable and in



TERRY

1678 was surveyor of highways. In 1665 he was granted thirty acres of land on Chicopee Plain.

Samuel Terry married in January, 1660-61, Ann Lobdell of Springfield. She died in 1684.

SAMUEL TERRY, son of Samuel and Ann (Lobdell) was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, July 18, 1661, and died in Enfield, January 2, 1730-31. Samuel settled in Enfield in 1683, where he became a leading citizen. He was a large land owner and served the town as constable and selectman. He was ensign of the local militia and captain in 1716. He was prominent in church work. Samuel was administrator of his father's estate.

He married (first) May 17, 1682, Hannah, daughter of Miles Morgan of Springfield. She was born in Springfield, April 11, 1656.

He married (second) in Wethersfield, Conn., January 4, 1697-8, Martha, widow of Benjamin Crane, Jr.

EBENEZER TERRY, son of Samuel and Hannah (Morgan) Terry, was born in Enfield, March 31,



TERRY

1696, and died there August 2, 1780. Ebenezer was a noted physician. He lived for a time at South Kingston, Rhode Island, and in 1722 removed to Enfield. He represented Enfield several times in the Legislature and was a man of prominence in the community.

He married Mary Helms, who was born in Enfield in 1702 and died there April 5, 1764.

CHRISTOPHER HELMS TERRY, son of Ebenezer and Mary (Helms) Terry, was born in Enfield, March 3, 1735, and died there August 12, 1770.

He married in Enfield, October 21, 1762, Hannah Hale, who was born in Enfield about 1734 and died there October 22, 1784.

CHRISTOPHER HELMS TERRY, son of Christopher Helms and Hannah (Hale) Terry was born in Enfield May 19, 1766, and died there December 18, 1849. He owned a large farm and was a leading citizen of the town.

He married, October 28, 1792, Hannah Griswold,

TERRY

who was born in Enfield, June 11, 1770, and died there August 27, 1839.

MABEL TERRY, daughter of Christopher Helms and Hannah (Griswold) Terry, was born in Enfield, December 17, 1795, and died in Rochester, New York, July 8, 1827.

She married, November 7, 1820, Lyman Granger.
(*See Granger line.*)



HUNTER

DR. WILLIAM HUNTER of Newport, Rhode Island, was born in Scotland and is said to have left his native land for America in 1746, shortly after the Battle of Culloden, in which he is believed to have participated.

The exact date of his birth is not known. He was thought by his descendants to have been born in Edinburgh in 1729, while others assert he was born in 1730 or 1731. According to his tombstone in Trinity Church Yard in Newport, he died January 30, 1777, "in his 47th year" and therefore 1731 is probably the correct year in which he was born. One family tradition has it that he was a cousin of the brothers William and John Hunter of Long Calderwood, in Lanarkshire, and another, that he was a descendant of the Hunterston Hunters of Hunterston Castle in the parish of West Kilbride in Ayrshire. There is, however, no evidence in the records of the last named family, that a son immigrated to America.

Dr. William Hunter studied medicine in Edinburgh under Monroe and later at Leyden and came

HUNTER

to America about 1752, bringing with him, "a valuable library," the nucleus of the largest collection of medical books in New England at the time of Dr. Hunter's death. Part of this library was later donated to Brown University in Providence by Dr. Hunter's son, where it may still be found.

Dr. Hunter settled in Newport, at that time one of the most prosperous cities in the colonies, and at once became recognized as one of the leading physicians and surgeons. In 1755, he announced, in the *Boston Evening Post*, his intention to give lectures on medicine and surgery and about 1756 he delivered the first lecture on anatomy ever heard in the twelve colonies. In 1758, the General Assembly elected Dr. Hunter physician and surgeon general to the Rhode Island troops. He served with General Abercrombie's expedition against the French in Canada and at the conclusion of the war returned to Newport and resumed his practice, which he conducted with great success until his death.

The following is quoted from the *Newport Gazette* of February 7, 1777, when the City of

HUNTER

Newport was occupied by the British troops and the paper controlled by the military authorities:

“Last Friday night departed this life Dr. W^m. Hunter in whom concentrated all those virtues wh. adorn the patriot, form the husband and compose the parent. The town has sustained a loss which can not be repaired. His worthy consort is deprived of the most engaging of husbands and his children the best, the fondest of parents. The patience with which he bore the many & unprovoked insults of his countrymen in full confidence that relief would soon arrive deserves every encomium and perhaps the goodness of his disposition is not in any instance more conspicuous than in forbearing to retaliate the injuries of many whom the restoration of the authority of his sovereign had placed in his power.”

As his obituary indicated, Dr. Hunter was a Tory and an outspoken supporter of the authority of the crown. As the Revolution became imminent, he was equally outspoken in his denunciation of “the dommed rubbles.” He was a subscriber to the anti-colonial *Boston Chronicle* in 1767 and on Christmas Day in 1775 was one of eight Tories brought before

HUNTER

General Lee to swear allegiance to the American cause and to hold himself in readiness to take up arms in its defense, when called upon to do so. As a medical man, however, Dr. Hunter was exempt from being compelled to take up arms. He refused to subscribe to the following declaration prescribed by the General Assembly:

“Declaration of Test, to be made by suspected persons in the Colony, relative to the War with Great Britain: ‘I, the subscriber, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that I believe the war, resistance, and opposition, in which the United American Colonies are now engaged, against the fleets and armies of Great Britain, is on the part of the said colonies just and necessary; and that I will not, directly nor indirectly, afford assistance of any sort or kind, whatever, to the said fleets and armies, during the continuance of the present war; but that I will heartily assist in the defense of the United Colonies.’ ”

Because of his refusal, he was removed by the Sheriff to Smithfield, Rhode Island, on July 18, 1776, but was permitted to return to Newport in August at the request of his patients, who stated

HUNTER

that his services were greatly needed. Three magistrates were "appointed to direct when the said Doctor Hunter shall be sent to Smithfield." "The Literary Diary of Ezra Stiles," by F. B. Dexter, New York, 1901, contains a list of Tories in Newport at that time. About one out of every twelve is marked with four stars, indicating "the most extreme of Tories" and Dr. Hunter's name is thus marked.

The British took Newport on December 8, 1776, and Dr. Hunter "took great pride and satisfaction" in their success.

Dr. Hunter was buried in Trinity Church Yard, where the following inscription on his tombstone may still be seen:

"In memory of Doctor William Hunter who departed this life on the 30th of January 1777 in the 47th year of his age."

Dr. William Hunter married, September 13, 1761, Deborah Malbone, born November 23, 1744, died October 15, 1813, daughter of Godfrey and Catherine (Scott) Malbone. Godfrey Malbone,

HUNTER

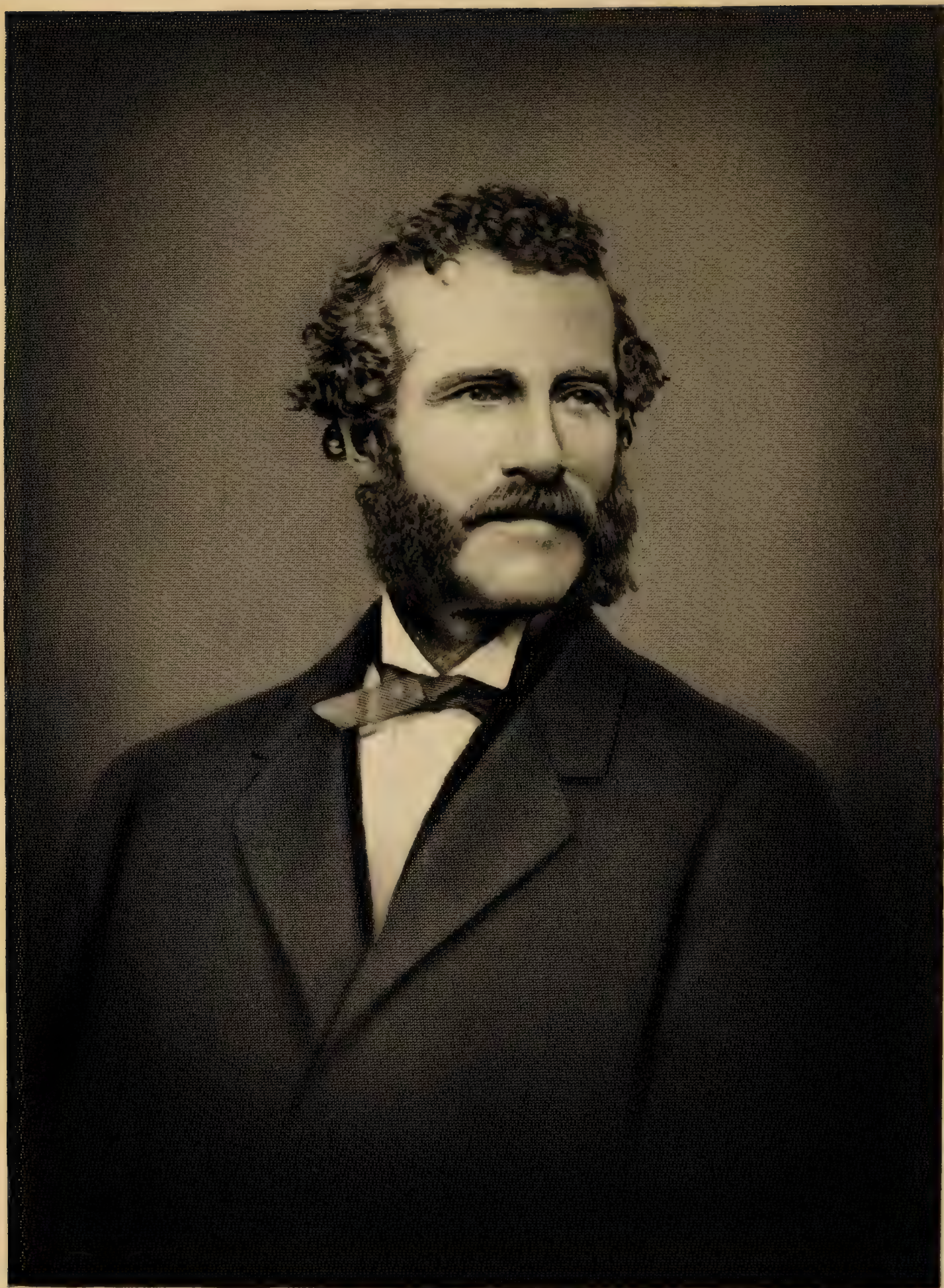
(1724-1785), was "one of the most opulent merchants and land proprietors of the country."

They were the parents of the following children:

- (1) Elizabeth, born July, 1762, died in 1849. Unmarried.
- (2) Anne, born April 20, 1766, died December 21, 1859. Married, about 1790, Jean Louis de Palézieux Falconnet, a prominent Swiss banker in London.

Children:

- (I) Anna, born October 23, 1792, died December 16, 1836; married, June 12, 1809, Comte James A. de Pourtalès-Gorgier.
- (II) Eliza, born December 25, 1793, died February 3, 1831; married, in 1810, John Izard Middleton of South Carolina.
- (III) Caroline, born January 23, 1801, died August 23, 1872; married, May, 1823, Phillipe d'Arcambal.
- (IV) Augustus, born February 19, 1802, died October 30, 1866; married, in 1832, Thérèse Héberle.



Wm. H. Russell

Charles Hunter

HUNTER

- (v) Francis, born March 18, 1804, died May 9, 1861; married, in 1829, Isabella Poultney.
- (vi) Eugénie, married Fritz de Freudenreich of Bremgarten.
- (3) William, born April 20, 1768, died November 18, 1772.
- (4) Katherine, born January 2, 1770, died October 1, 1770.
- (5) Katherine, born February 28, 1773, died in 1860; married, about 1794, Count de Cadignan.

Children:

- (i) Charles, born in 1797; married Kitty Trelawney.
- (ii) A son, died in infancy.
- (6) Godfrey Malbone, died in infancy.
- (7) William, of whom further.

HON. WILLIAM HUNTER, son of Dr. William and Deborah (Malbone) Hunter, was born, November 26, 1774, in Newport, Rhode Island, where he died December 3, 1849.

HUNTER

He received his preliminary education in a classical school of high order, conducted by Robert Rogers in Newport, where he prepared for Rhode Island College, now Brown University, and was graduated in 1791 as the salutatorian of his class. His mother, who had taken her two older daughters to London in 1786 to consult a celebrated Austrian oculist, Baron de Wensel, on account of Elizabeth's threatened blindness, wished him to follow in his father's footsteps and had him come to London to study medicine under his cousin, the celebrated Dr. John Hunter, but he did not find the medical profession to his liking and decided to study law instead. He read law in the Inner Temple under such eminent scholars and teachers as Chitty and Murphy and through the latter was introduced to some of England's greatest men of that period. He met Burke, Pitt, Fox and Erskine and on several occasions was invited to attend parliament when these orators were to speak. He returned to the United States in 1794, where, after further study, he was admitted to the bar in 1795 and immediately established himself in Newport.

HUNTER

His outstanding ability was recognized at once and he soon became known as one of the leading lawyers in Rhode Island. His extensive practice brought him into contact with the leaders of the Federalist Party, with which he was affiliated, though "he was never violently partisan, nor was he acrimonious in debate." He was elected representative of Newport to the General Assembly in 1799 and continued as such, through reelection until 1812, serving as speaker of the house during his last term. He was appointed United States Senator in 1812 to fill the unexpired term of Senator C. G. Champlin, who resigned, and in 1814 was elected to the United States Senate for the full term of six years.

His record in the Senate is especially noteworthy, as Rhode Island at that time was unpopular because of her stand on the question of paper money, previous to the adoption of the constitution. "Hunter's tact, ability and eloquence did much to restore the State's lost prestige."

Of his speech on the acquisition of Florida, delivered in a secret session of the Senate, February

HUNTER

2, 1813, which was printed in Newport, the following comment was made: "It shows comprehensive views of the subject, expressed in a style unusually dignified and elevated, and contains passages of a high order of eloquence."

Senator Hunter's stand on the Missouri Compromise, which he favored, was however, not satisfactory to his constituency and he failed of reelection to the Senate in 1821. He then returned to Newport, where he resumed his practice and was again elected to the General Assembly, serving from 1823-1825.

Senator Hunter was considered one of the most accomplished men of his time. He spoke French fluently and knew several other languages. He was of commanding presence "tall, graceful and always attracted attention." As an orator he is said to have had few equals. He received the degree of LL.D. from Brown University in 1819 and served as trustee of the University from 1800-1838. Senator Hunter was occupied with his law practice in Newport until 1834, when he again was called upon to assume public office.

HUNTER

President Jackson appointed him chargé d'affaires to Brazil in 1834 and later, at the request of Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, he was elevated to the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary. He served as such until 1845, when under President Tyler a change in politics brought about his retirement.

Senator Hunter returned to Newport in 1845 and devoted himself to literary pursuits and historical research. He intended to publish a work on the history and progress of religious freedom, as exemplified by the founders of Rhode Island, but he died before it was completed.

Hon. William Hunter married, July 15, 1804, Mary Robinson, born January 11, 1787, died March 11, 1863, daughter of William T. and Sarah (Franklin) Robinson, of New York.

Children:

- (1) William, born in Newport, November 8, 1805, died in Washington, D. C., July 22, 1886. Attended United States Military Academy, 1822-1824 and then studied law. Practiced law in New Orleans, Louisiana and in Providence,

HUNTER

Rhode Island. Became clerk in State Department, Washington, D. C., in 1829, chief of bureau in charge of relations with Spanish America and Brazil 1833, claim clerk, 1849, chief clerk of the department, 1852, assistant Secretary of State ad interim 1860, second assistant Secretary of State, by special act of Congress 1866. Served under sixteen presidents and twenty-three Secretaries of State and as acting Secretary of State on three occasions. Married, November 19, 1835, Sally Hoffman Smith, daughter of Governor Walter Smith of Maryland and Sarah (Hoffman) Smith.

Children:

- (I) Walter Smith, born December 3, 1836, died September 23, 1863. Unmarried.
- (II) Mary Robinson, born December 17, 1837, died May 17, 1873; married, May 6, 1858, Richard H. Jones.
- (III) Blanche, twin, born July 27, 1839, died March 28, 1863. Unmarried.
- (IV) Irene, twin, born July 27, 1839, died April 4, 1906; married, April 30, 1879, Charles Frederick Stansbury of Washington, D. C.
- (v) Sally Hoffman, died in infancy.

HUNTER

- (vi) William, born March 3, 1846, died May, 1878. Unmarried.
 - (vii) Godfrey Malbone, born November 20, 1848, died September, 1873. Unmarried. Served in the United States Navy, died on *U. S. S. Wabash* while on the coast of, or in a port in Spain.
- (2) Eliza, born October 12, 1807, died February 7, 1890; married in Brazil, May 23, 1837, James Birckhead of Baltimore, Maryland.

Children:

- (I) James, died in infancy.
 - (II) William Hunter, born May 5, 1840, died April 12, 1895; married, October, 1871, Sarah Gordon King.
 - (III) Kate de Cadignan, born July 14, 1842, died April 8, 1925. Unmarried.
- (3) Thomas Robinson, born August 23, 1809, in Newport, where he died September 10, 1890. Attended Kingston Academy and Brown University. Studied law. Accompanied his father to Brazil in 1836 and served under the latter as Naval Agent. Traveled extensively in Europe. Became attaché to the American Legation in Paris in 1849. Represented Newport in State Legislature and acted as Mayor of Newport in

HUNTER

1853. Married, November 15, 1856, Frances Wetmore Taylor, widow of John Taylor. She was born in 1817 and died in 1908.

Children:

- (I) William Robinson, born July 16, 1857, died August 14, 1915; married, October 25, 1894, Edith Norman, daughter of George H. and Abbie (Kinsley) Norman.

Children:

- (i) Edith, born October 12, 1895, married, December 5, 1914, Louis L. Lorillard of Pomfret, Connecticut.

Children:

- (i) Edith Hunter, born June 2, 1916, died in 1930.
 - (ii) Louis Livingston, born November 1, 1919.
- (II) Elizabeth Wetmore, born December 25, 1858, died in 1930. Married William Rogers Morgan of Newport and New York.
- (III) Augusta Adolphine Victoria, born February 9, 1861, died in 1929. Unmarried.

HUNTER

- (iv) Mary Frances, born July 9, 1862, died in 1928; married, June 10, 1896, Shafter Howard of San Francisco, California.
- (v) Charles, born July 5, 1864, died in 1920. Unmarried.
- (4) Mary Robinson, born June 29, 1811, died November 19, 1872, in England. Married, in England, Captain Edward Peirse of the British Navy. No children.
- (5) Charles, of whom further.
- (6) John Falconnet, born September 29, 1818, died June 1, 1831.
- (7) Katherine, born March 27, 1821, died April 16, 1846. Married, December 14, 1841, John Greenway of Montevideo.

Child:

- (1) Charles Hunter, born April, 1846, died June 8, 1881, in Honolulu, Hawaii. Unmarried.

COMMANDER CHARLES HUNTER, U. S. NAVY, son of Senator William and Mary (Robinson) Hunter, was born in Newport, June 19, 1813.

HUNTER

He attended school in Newport and as a boy developed a strong desire to enter the navy, of which his father did not approve. The latter, however, was persuaded to obtain a berth for him on a merchant vessel bound for Russia and owned and commanded by a cousin of his mother, in order to give the boy an opportunity to follow his inclination and in the hope that he would change his mind. Upon arrival in Russia, the ship was purchased by the Czar and Hunter came home with the Captain in another vessel. He was as determined as ever to go to sea and as this was before Annapolis was established, he entered the United States Navy as a midshipman in 1831 and was graduated as number one of his class. He was promoted to lieutenant in 1841 and retired from the service in 1855 on account of ill health.

Upon his retirement he returned to Newport and resided in a house on Kay Street built for Mrs. Hunter by her father. They lived only a few houses from Mrs. James Lawrence, the aged widow of the hero of the Chesapeake, with whom the Hunter

HUNTER

family were on intimate terms. When the news came that Fort Sumter had been fired upon, Charles Hunter immediately called on Mrs. Lawrence to tell her that he was leaving for Washington to report for active duty. He told her that his uniform was complete, but that he did not have a sword, and the tradition in the family is that Mrs. Lawrence gave him the sword of her gallant husband.

Charles Hunter was known in the navy as a dashing and capable officer and during his term of active service formed many lifelong friendships. Among his fellow officers, Admiral Farragut was one of his intimate friends and was often entertained in the Hunter home in Newport.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, when Charles Hunter enlisted for active duty, he was commissioned a commander in the Navy and assigned to the command of the *Montgomery*, a gunboat attached to the East Gulf Blockading Squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral Farragut. Among the blockade runners on the Atlantic coast, the *Blanche*, which plied between Matamoros and

HUNTER

Havana, had run the blockade successfully six times and was especially notorious and Admiral Farragut was anxious to capture her.

On October 7, 1862, Commander Hunter on the *Montgomery* chased the *Blanche* into Cuban waters and fired upon her. As this was considered a breach of neutrality with Spain, Commander Hunter was tried and dismissed from the Navy. It is said that President Lincoln sent for him and thanked him.

Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, U. S. Navy, wrote an article, "The Affair of the *Blanche*," which was published in the "United States Naval Institute Proceedings" in 1922, and which is a full account of the circumstances that led to Commander Hunter's retirement and his subsequent vindication and reinstatement as Captain on the retired list by a special act of Congress in 1867. The following is quoted from "The Affair of the *Blanche*":

"The Admiral had known Hunter for years, the families were intimate, and Hunter was one of Farragut's 'boys.' Farragut knew his deter-

HUNTER

mination, his courage, his willingness to go ahead and take chances. One day, so the story goes, in the cabin of the *Hartford*, the Admiral spoke to Hunter of the exploits of the *Blanche* and of how pleased he would be if she were captured, and he said something to the effect, 'If you fall in with her, Charlie, you will know what to do.'

* * * * *

"Hunter was not the man to ask questions or to beg for details. The hint was sufficient. Doubtless he made up his mind that if he had the opportunity he would end the career of the *Blanche*, one way or another. The opportunity came and he seized it; at the port of Mariano, about five miles west of Havana, the burnt and twisted hull of the *Blanche* was soon lying on the beach.

* * * * *

"Hunter was apparently well pleased with his action, as was also the Admiral. Under date of October 14, he writes to his wife:

" 'We leave in the morning to blockade off Mobile. I wrote you a few lines from Havana a week ago today. I went on shore in my boat and remained three hours, bought some fruit

HUNTER

and a few segars. Saw the Consul and left before noon. Got on board in an hour and was steering west along the coast of Cuba. About 2 saw a steamer south of us going east. We then only eight miles from Havana, headed towards the steamer, fired a gun at her without shot. She did not stop but was going rapidly towards Havana very near the shore. Fired a shell towards her. She stopped, showed English colors and anchored. Sent two armed boats to her. She hoisted Spanish colors over the English when she saw our boats coming and ran her on shore. Our boats boarded her, and the engineer I had sent was backing the engines when it was perceived she was on fire and crew escaping. Our boats returned on board. I remained long enough to see her half consumed and left. She was the notorious *General Rusk* with English papers and was called by them the *Blanche*. She had run the blockade five times. They were foolish to set her on fire for if I had forcibly taken her off, the English would have made the Spanish government pay for her, and if I had met her at sea and sent her in to our ports, the court would not have condemned her.

“ ‘I was congratulated by the Admiral for my good fortune in catching the rascal. I hope I may be the means of destroying half a dozen more which are in Havana to sail to any place

HUNTER

they can get in. I am to cruise twenty and thirty miles from Mobile at my request or suggestion to the Admiral, as the steamers expect to be about that distance off just at night and run in before morning.

“ ‘We arrived last Friday. I went to the Admiral’s ship. He asked me to dine, met Palmer, Captain Hitchcock and Alden, pleasant dinner.

“ ‘There are six or seven rebel steamers at Havana bound for any of the blockaded ports in the gulf that they can get in. They will all have English papers, but that will not deter me from seizing them if I meet them at sea. There is a rascally Englishman at Havana, that swears that he owns the steamer or rebel sailing vessel, and then gets a register for her from the English counsul.

“ ‘When our boats were leaving the burning steamer two men jumped into them. One was a Spanish pilot that the steamer had taken on board at the west end of Cuba — the other an Englishman that was going to Havana from Texas. I let the Spaniard go that night putting him on board a small vessel going to Havana. The other I brought along and have taken his deposition about where the steamer was bound, where from, and that he believed that she was

HUNTER

fired by her own crew. And now he goes to New Orleans to get to England where he was bound. He lost all his clothes.' ”

* * * * *

“On November 30, Captain Hunter’s brother, who was in the State Department, wrote a letter congratulating him on the capture of the *Caroline* but had this to say about the *Blanche*:

“ ‘The Spanish are excessively indignant. Tassara, their minister here, has addressed three notes to us upon the subject, translations of two of which we have sent to the navy department to be forwarded to Admiral Farragut. . . . The object of the Spaniards of course is to show that there was a wilful violation of their territorial jurisdiction, and that the *Blanche* was set on fire by the boarding party from your vessel. They wish to fix the accountability upon our government. The *Blanche*, though nominally owned by an Englishman named Wigg, is probably in reality the property of rebels, and in Texas and elsewhere on our coast is known only by the name of *General Rusk*. . . . The distance (from shore) is the most important point in the case, for you had no right to assert belligerent rights when nearer than three miles, as we say, but the Spaniards claim six miles as the limit of their

HUNTER

jurisdiction. This claim, however, will not probably be assented to by us. . . . It is to be hoped that you will get out of the scrape honorably to your professional discretion as well as spirit, but rebels and Spaniards are most vindictive adversaries.' ”

* * * * *

“Hunter was tried on two charges, the first violating the territorial jurisdiction of a neutral government. The first specification of the charge alleged that he took forcible possession of the *Blanche* within the territory of Spain, defied and insulted the Alcalde, and forcibly took away a Spanish and an English subject and held them as prisoners. The second specification alleged that he caused the *Blanche* to be set on fire.”

* * * * *

“Hunter was found guilty of the first charge, and first specification; the second specification was not proved. He was honorably acquitted of the second charge. The court sentenced him to be dismissed from the navy.”

* * * * *

“Admiral Farragut wrote to him on June 17, 1863:

HUNTER

“ ‘I was much pained that the government should have deemed it necessary to order you home for the investigation of the case of the *Blanche* as it deprived me of your services, which I much needed, but it should not have given you a moment’s disquietude, as you knew that your “Admiral” and “Brother Officers” all considered that you had done your duty, and with that zeal that all good officers will do it; and leave it with the Judiciary to unravel the entanglements of the laws of nations, which it is not to be supposed an officer is at all times to be the proper judge.

“ ‘When afloat I shall always be most happy to have you under my command; and although I do not expect again to have that honor I hope we may often meet on shore to talk over the pleasures and excitements of the past.’ ”

* * * * *

“And again on August 24, 1863:

“ ‘I received your kind letter, and regret that mine was so long in reaching you. I have not been able to get the particulars of your trial but am astonished to learn that you were dismissed by a court; I can understand that the government might find it convenient to sacrifice you to preserve our relations with Spain, at a moment when we could not afford to involve ourselves

HUNTER

with an additional enemy, but I had no idea that you had been condemned by a court of naval officers. The government must have found some different testimony from that which I saw but I still hope all will come right; when I visit Washington I will find out all about it. I fear it will not be in my power to visit Newport; if I visit any of the watering places it will be Sharon to get the rheumatism out of my shoulders.

“ ‘Hoping that we may yet serve together and be co-workers to balance that “old account” (and not in a Privateer).’ ”

Commander Charles Hunter married, March 30, 1848, Mary Stockton Rotch, daughter of William R. and Caroline (Stockton) Rotch of New Bedford, Massachusetts.

Children:

- (1) Kate, born February 9, 1849, died July 1, 1930. Married, October 7, 1873, Thomas Dunn of Newport, born October 10, 1834, died May 24, 1916, son of Theophilus Calhoun and Elizabeth (Potter) Dunn.

Children:

- (1) Charles Hunter, born December 21, 1875. Unmarried. Residence, Uffculme, Katonah, New York.

HUNTER

- (II) Robert Steed, born August 16, 1877.
Unmarried. Residence, same as above.
- (III) Anna Caroline Rotch, born December 8, 1879. Unmarried. Residence, same as above.
- (2) Caroline Stockton, born June 13, 1850, died November 22, 1873. Unmarried.
- (3) Mary Rotch, born March 8, 1851. Married (first), October 17, 1877, Walter L. Kane, born May 10, 1843, died September 19, 1896, son of DeLancey and Louisa (Langdon) Kane. She married (second), April 30, 1900, William E. Glyn, born August 27, 1859, son of Charles T. Glyn and great-grandson of Sir Richard Carr Glyn, Bart. of Gaunt's House, Dorsetshire and London, England.

Children of the first marriage:

- (I) Caroline Hunter, born March 10, 1880. Married, April 21, 1900, Edgar Morris Phelps of New Rochelle, New York.

Children:

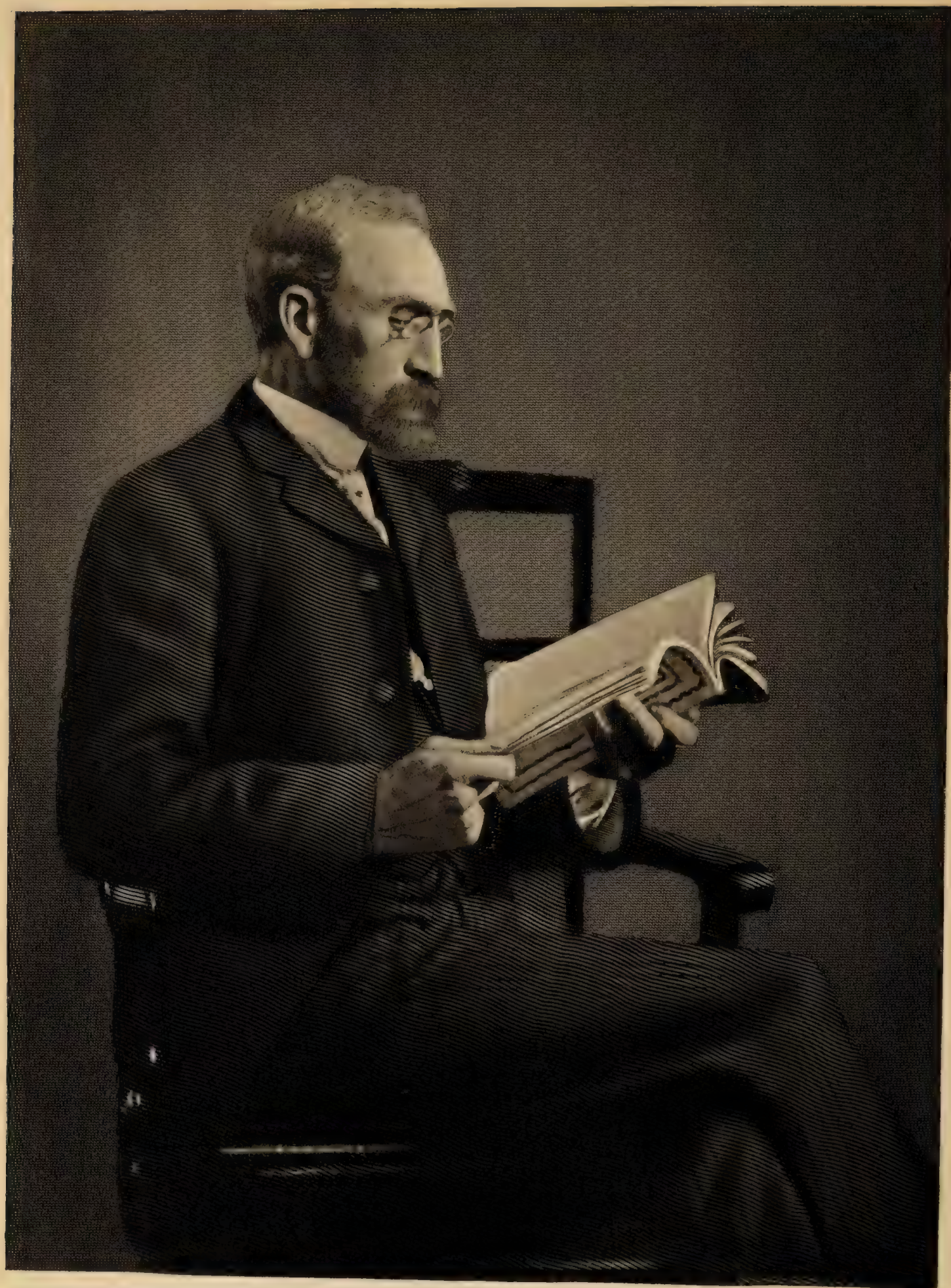
- (i) Walter Kane, born March 21, 1901.
- (ii) Henry Delafield, born October 6, 1902; married, September 12, 1931, Muriel Vandervilt Church.

HUNTER

- (iii) Robert Morris, born May 8, 1910.
- (ii) Helen Dorothea, born August 4, 1886. Married, February 17, 1916, Seymour Johnson of Port Washington, New York.
- (4) Anna Falconnet, born December 24, 1855. Resides in Newport in the house on Kay Street in which she was born.

Commander Charles Hunter, his wife and daughters, Caroline, Mary and Anna, were passengers on the *S. S. Ville de Havre* when, on her way to France, she was lost at sea November 22, 1873. Commander Hunter, his wife and daughter Caroline were among the two hundred whose lives were lost.





J. S. Mandeville

MANDEVILLE

Arms: Quarterly, or and gules an escarbuncle of eight rays, floretty, sable.

(Granted to Geoffrey de Mandeville, first Earl of Essex, in 1139. "Encyclopedia of Heraldry or General Armoury of England, Scotland and Ireland" by John Burke, Esquire, and John Bernard Burke, Esquire, of the Middle Temple, London.)

THE surname Mandeville originated in Normandy and is of great antiquity. Various written Magnaville, Magnavil and Maunaville, it signifies of or from the great town De Magna Villa. Many of the followers of William the Conqueror adopted the names of their former residences and estates as surnames and in the case of Mandeville, one of the earliest known, Camden affirms its antiquity as follows:

"In the authentical record called the Domesday Book surnames are first found brought in there by the Normans who not long before first took them — most of them noted with De, as Godfridies de Maunevilla."

According to family tradition the Mandevilles were French Huguenots who were compelled to

MANDEVILLE

leave France because of religious persecution and took part in the conquest of England.

("Patronymica Britannica," Dictionary of Family Names of the United Kingdom by Antony Lower, London, 1860.)

GODFRIDIES DE MAUNEVILLA (Geoffrey de Mandeville) was a follower of William the Conqueror. He was rewarded for his loyal services with numerous lordships and grants of land in several counties and is mentioned in the Domesday Book.

("New York Genealogical and Biographical Record" Vol. XXXVIII.)

WILLIAM DE MANDEVILLE, son of Geoffrey de Mandeville, succeeded his father as one of the principal over-lords in England. He was a constable of the Tower of London and married Margaret, daughter of Eudo Dassifer, Steward to William the First.

(*Ibid.* —)

GEOFFREY DE MANDEVILLE, son of William and Margaret de Mandeville, is listed in the Pipe Roll of 1130 as his father's successor. In 1140 he accompanied the expedition of King Stephen against Ely

MANDEVILLE

and was made Constable of the Tower. He detained Constance of France in the fortress after her betrothal to Eustace, son of Stephen. King Stephen made him Earl of Essex and the charter, one of the earliest in existence, is preserved in the Coltonian collection. His influence throughout Essex was great and powerful and when he deserted the cause of Stephen for that of the Empress Maud in 1141 she rewarded him by confirming him as Earl of Essex, created him hereditary Sheriff and granted him large estates. On Maude's expulsion from London he deserted her cause and joined in the siege of Winchester. After the liberation of the King he was granted a pardon and his estates trebled in size. He was made Sheriff and Justice of Hertfordshire, London and Middlesex and became one of the most powerful nobles in the country. He resumed his intrigues with the Empress and prepared to make a fresh attack for her sake but the failing fortunes of her cause spoiled his plans. He was arrested for treason in 1143 and forced to surrender his castles of Pleshey and Saffron Waldron, but aided by his brother-in-law, William de Say, later Earl of

MANDEVILLE

Norfolk, made himself master of Fenlands, an old refuge and resort of rebels. He took possession of the Isle of Ely and Ramsay Abbey which he fortified and held out against Stephen, who made several attempts to dislodge him. He was attacked by the Earl of Burwell in 1144 and fatally wounded. He died at Mildenhall in Suffolk. He was excommunicated and his body lay unburied in the Old Temple in Holborn for twenty years. He was then buried in the New Temple.

He married Rohese, daughter of Aubrey De Vere.

(*Ibid.* —)

YELLIS JANSEN DE MANDEVILLE, a lineal descendant of Geoffrey de Mandeville and founder of the family in America, is of record in Voorthuizen, a village near Garderen, Holland, in 1650. He fled to Holland from the city of Rouen, Normandy, upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantz. His father is said to have been Jan Jansen de Mandeville, who in 1627 was of the Reformed Church at Koolwyck, near Garderen, and died there in 1657.

MANDEVILLE

Yellis Jansen de Mandeville came to America in "de Trouw" (Faith) with Governor Stuyvesant on February 12, 1659, accompanied by his "wife and four children of 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, 5, 6, and 9 years." The names of the children are not given. He bought a farm at Flatbush and afterwards received a grant of 30 acres at Greenwich, New York, laid out December 5, 1679, patent granted December 30, 1680. He is listed as Gilles Janszen Mandeviel in the records of the New York Dutch Church May 30, 1677, where he and his wife appear as members. Gilles, Elsje and Grietlie Mandeviel were living above the ancient pond Kalch-hoch in 1686.

The Mandeville estate extended from below Fourteenth Street to Twenty-First Street and from the Hudson River to Warren Road.

The will of Yellis was proved May 22, 1702, by his widow. It is dated September 15, 1696, and mentions all his children. His wife Elsje is named sole executrix and after her death his sons Heinrich and David. The original will is on file in the Surrogate's office in New York.

MANDEVILLE

Yellis Jansen de Mandeville married, in Holland before 1650, Elsje Hendricks.

Children:

- (1) Heinrich, born about 1650 probably in Guilderland, Holland, died in Pacquenac, New Jersey, about 1712. Married (first), July 18, 1680, Annetje Pieters Scholl at the New Amersfoort, New York Church. She was born in Hempstead, New York, baptized July 16, 1662, in New Amsterdam, daughter of Pieter Jansen Scholl of the Hague, Holland, and of Brooklyn and Flatbush, New York. Recorded in the Hempstead census in 1673. Married (second) Elizabeth Jans, April 21, 1697.
- (2) Tryntje, probably born in Guilderland, Holland; married Cornelis Jansen de Seenn.
- (3) Aeltie, probably born in Guilderland; married Louren Johnson.
- (4) Gerritie, probably born in Guilderland; married Pieter Meet.
- (5) Griettie, married John Meet.
- (6) David, of whom further.

(*Ibid.* —)

DAVID MANDEVILLE, son of Yellis Jansen and Elsje (Hendricks) de Mandeville, was born on Long

MANDEVILLE

Island. On May 14, 1700, his father sold him 53 morgens (126 acres) of land including Greenwich bowery, "then occupied by the said David Mandeville and reaching on the west side to the Hudson River." He married, July 19, 1700, Marytie Van Hoesen from Albany, a descendant of Jan Frans Van Hoesen, one of the earliest patentees of Claverack, New York.

Child:

(1) Yellis, of whom further.

(*Ibid.* —)

YELLIS MANDEVILLE, son of David and Marytie (Van Hoesen) Mandeville, was baptized March 16, 1701, at Greenwich, New York, where he died before July 27, 1778, as his will dated January 6, 1778, was proven July 27, 1778. He married, December 2, 1721, Rachel Hopper, daughter of Matthias Adolphus and Anna (Paulus) Hopper. She was baptized February 20, 1703, in New York, and probably died before her husband, since she is not mentioned in the will.

JEREMIAH MANDEVILLE, son of Yellis and Rachel

MANDEVILLE

(Hopper) Mandeville, was baptized August 17, 1726. He was a farmer and settled in Monroe County, New York. He married Elizabeth Struder.

JOHN MANDEVILLE, son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Struder) Mandeville, was born in Monroe County, New York, where he was a farmer and lived all his life. He married Lydia Preston.

EDWARD MANDEVILLE, son of John and Lydia (Preston) Mandeville, was born about 1824 in Webster, New York, where he died November 6, 1853. He was a farmer and married, January 7, 1850, Elizabeth Ann Vorhees.

WILBER J. MANDEVILLE, son of Edward and Elizabeth Ann (Vorhees) Mandeville, was born in Webster, Monroe County, New York, February 9, 1852, and died at his summer home in Despatch, New York, July 14, 1902. He attended the public schools in Rochester, New York, and completed his education at the DeGraff Military Institute in that city.

The death of his father occurred when he was

MANDEVILLE

young and left the family with limited resources, so that it was necessary for him to find employment immediately after his graduation. At that time Rochester was fast beginning to be known as a center of the seed industry and offered good opportunities for young men. Mr. Mandeville secured a position with S. Boardman and Son, nurserymen and seed growers, and applied himself to learning this business thoroughly. In a few years he had mastered it in all its details and also saved enough money to engage in business for himself.

He purchased the business of John Boardman in 1875 and started as a flower seed grower under his own name. His beginning was modest and his office was in a small upstairs room on a downtown street, but through his own effort and by sheer ability he succeeded in working up an immense business destined to become one of the leading commercial concerns of Rochester and to make his name known throughout the industry in the United States.

Mr. Mandeville conducted his business alone for the first four years until 1879 when he admitted his

MANDEVILLE

brother-in-law, Herbert S. King, as a partner, and established the firm Mandeville and King. This partnership continued until the death of Mr. King in 1890 and during this period the business grew to such an extent that several times it became necessary to move into larger quarters. After the death of Mr. King, Mr. Mandeville formed a partnership with Mr. Fred A. King and the name of the firm remained unchanged. In 1902, a few months before the death of Mr. Mandeville, the business was incorporated under the name of Mandeville and King Company as it is known today. The capital of the corporation was \$250,000 and Mr. Mandeville was elected president. He was also vice-president of the Cleveland Seed Company and a director of the James Vick's Sons Company. The interests of these companies were closely allied with those of Mandeville and King Company and Mr. Mandeville was the guiding spirit in the management of each concern.

At the time of his death Mr. Mandeville was one of the oldest men in the seed business in Rochester and one of the best known in the industry in the

MANDEVILLE

United States. The Mandeville and King Company had grown to be the largest flower seed concern in the country, operating in every state in the Union and also doing a larger import business than any of its competitors. Under Mr. Mandeville's guidance it acquired control of the James Vick's Sons Company and the Cleveland Seed Company and in these undertakings the integrity of the man at the head of the parent concern was unquestioned and his inherent force of character and ability was recognized by everyone with whom he had financial dealings. The following is quoted from the *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle* of July 15, 1902:

"W. J. Mandeville died yesterday morning at eight o'clock at his summer home in Despatch after a long illness. Mr. Mandeville has been identified with the seed interests of the city since he entered the business and for years has been prominent in this industry here and throughout the country. He was a man of sterling worth, an enterprising and successful business man and a public spirited citizen. It was through his liberality that the children of the public schools have been privileged to receive instruction in floriculture during the last three years under the

MANDEVILLE

direction of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union."

The following resolution was adopted by the board of directors of the Mandeville and King Company:

"Resolved: That the death of Wilber J. Mandeville has cast a shadow over his friends, and while it was not entirely unexpected, yet its coming was none the less a shock. In his lifetime Mr. Mandeville was not only a business associate but a sincere and firm friend to all the members of the Mandeville and King Company. In his business career of many years he won the esteem and love of all with whom he came in contact, and in his death we have lost a valuable advisor and true friend."

His generosity was not confined to this one instance. He gave liberally of his time and means to organized charities and philanthropic enterprises and the welfare of Rochester, where he had risen to a position of affluence, was his first consideration. His exemplary life won for him the affection and esteem of all with whom he came in contact as well as the respect of those who only knew of him as a prominent business man who had built up one of the most important commercial concerns in the city.

MANDEVILLE

While never an active politician Mr. Mandeville was a staunch supporter of the Republican party. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and took a keen interest in the affairs of that organization. He was an active churchman and prominently identified with St. Luke's Church which he served as a member of the vestry. At the time of his death the following resolution was adopted and entered on the parish records:

"In the death of Mr. Wilber J. Mandeville we mourn the loss of one who exemplified in every relation of life the highest qualities of Christian character. In business his unquestioned integrity, his wisdom and exceptional energy made him a recognized leader and assured his remarkable success. His kindness and ready sympathy won the affection, as his force of character and sound judgment commanded the respect of all associated with him in business affairs.

"As a Christian man and church member his loyalty, liberality and devotion made him an inspiration to others. Under the long and trying

MANDEVILLE

experience of complicated bodily ailments he exhibited in a most extraordinary degree the virtues of patience, fortitude and cheerful resignation, commanding his energies to the very last and holding himself steadily to the accomplishment of all his duties and engagements by sheer will power. To those who were aware of his extreme and trying bodily disabilities this force of determination seemed truly marvelous.

“For ourselves as individuals and as representatives of the entire parish we would assure the bereaved family of our profoundest sympathy.

RECTOR AND VESTRY OF ST. LUKE'S CHURCH.”

Mr. Mandeville married, June 14, 1876, Harriet King, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah Grace (Sibley) King of Rochester. She was born February 23, 1850, in Rochester, where she died August 31, 1921. Her father was a pioneer settler of Rochester and came from Pelham, Massachusetts, in 1825. He cleared the ground for his home on Sophia Street,

MANDEVILLE

Rochester, where he resided until his death April 17, 1873.

Children:

- (1) Edna King, resides in Rochester, New York.
- (2) Lois Sibley, died December 1, 1932.
- (3) Arthur Wilber, married Thelma Dean. Resides in Washington, D. C.

Children:

- (I) Dorothy Sibley.
- (II) Dean King.



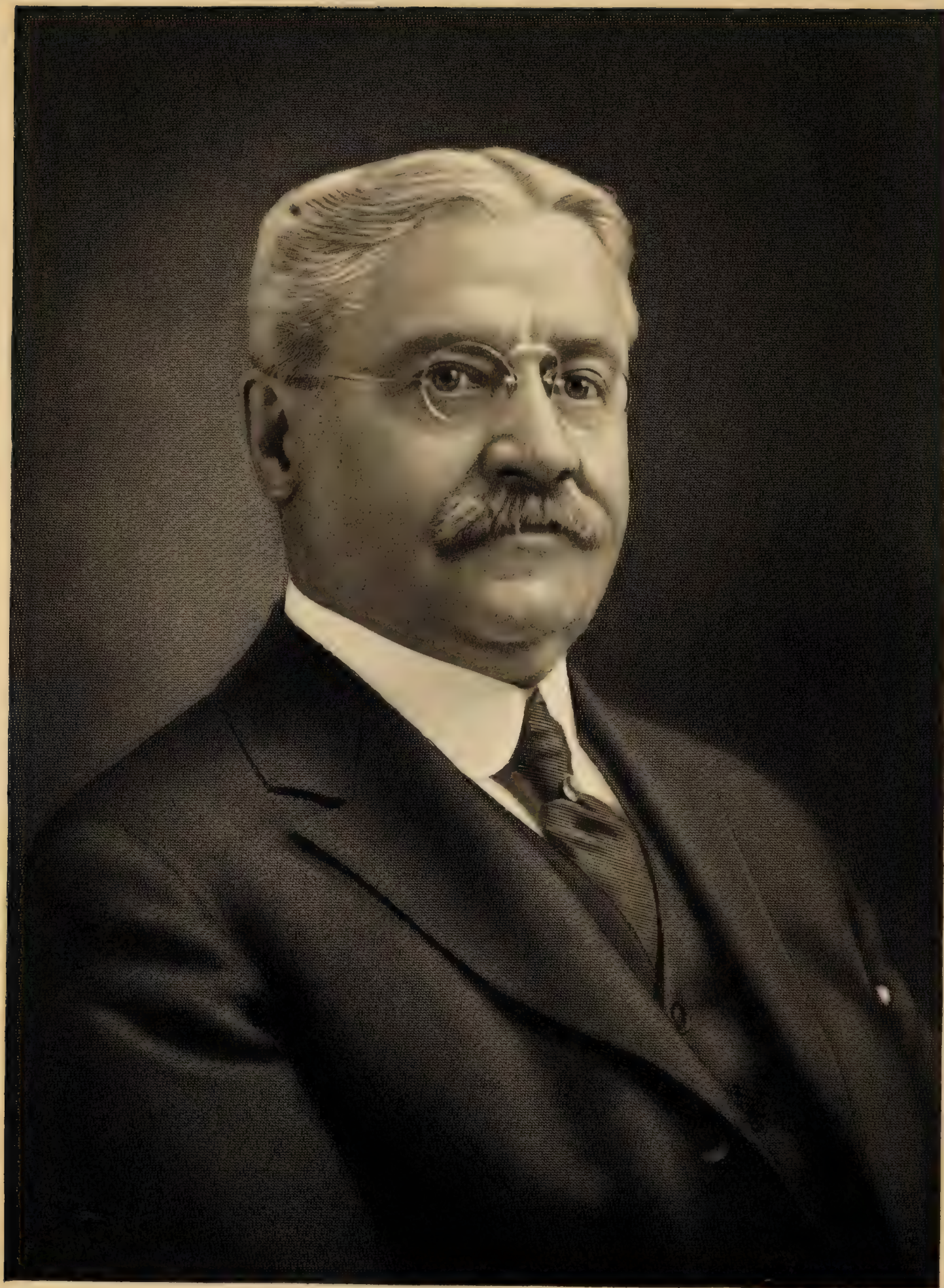



Photo. by N. J. Dunn

M. H. McMath.

McMATH

Arms: Sable, an inescutcheon chequy, argent and azure between three lions' heads erased of the second, in chief a mullet of the same.

(Burke's "Encyclopedia of Heraldry")

HE surname McMath is of ancient Scottish origin. Authorities differ as to the meaning of the last syllable, but it is generally accepted that it signifies a mowing or that which is gathered from a mowing. Bishop Hall is authority for its use in this connection, "The first mowing thereof for the King's use is wont to be sooner than the common math." The prefix "Mac", meaning "son of", was adopted in Scotland during the sixteenth century.

In the middle of that century the McMaths were among the landed proprietors and the family seat was at Dalpeddar, in the county of Dumfries. Early in the eighteenth century the family possessions were acquired by the Clan Douglas. Whether this

McMATH

was by the King's decree as a penalty, or because of dire misfortune which at that time overtook the McMath family, is not definitely known, but according to a family tradition Archibald McMath left Scotland for Ireland at about that period to escape religious persecution. He settled in or near Londonderry in the northern part of Ireland about 1730. All indications point to the fact that he was a staunch and devoted adherent to the cause of Presbyterianism and his younger son, Daniel, who died at the age of nineteen, was being educated for the Presbyterian ministry. Little is known of Archibald McMath who was the father of the founder of the line in America, noteworthy for its sturdy Scotch characteristics of integrity and high principles. His descendants have invariably been an honor to the communities in which they settled and have occupied prominent positions in various professions. They intermarried with some of the finest pioneer families of America, including the Bainbridge, Gillette, Folwell and Rapalje families.

Children:

- (1) Alla, of whom further.

McMATH

(2) Daniel.

(3) Mary.

ALLA McMATH, son of Archibald McMath, was born January 11, 1738, in or near Londonderry, Ireland, and died October 17, 1804, in Romulus, Herkimer County, New York. He was buried in Willard Cemetery, the oldest "burying lot" in that section, where his tombstone may still be seen.

He came to America in 1756 to avoid compulsory service in the British Army. He landed at Philadelphia and found employment with James Wilson, a farmer of the Kittatinny Valley, Chester County, Pennsylvania. Alla McMath is listed in the tax book of Turbut Township, Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, in 1774. He later acquired a plantation of 214 acres in the section now within the limits of Delaware Township in Northumberland County.

From the foregoing it appears that Alla McMath was a thrifty and successful farmer, but the location in which he had settled was the scene of constant

McMATH

strife. Indians, aided by Tories, attacked the newcomers and in July, 1778, after the fearful massacre at Wyoming, the McMath family sought refuge in nearby Fort Freeland, which on July 23, 1779, was captured and burned by the British and Indians and its occupants made prisoners.

In 1785 the family returned to the plantation to find the buildings burned and the land a wild waste. Alla McMath set about to retrieve his losses and eight or nine years later sold the property to John Jacoby for \$8.33 an acre, a high price for land in those days. In 1791 he arrived in Romulus, Herkimer County, New York, and in June, 1794, bought 400 acres at \$2.50 an acre.

Alla McMath became a man of prominence in the settlement and a leader in religious affairs. An attempt to establish a Presbyterian Church was made in 1795-96 and he was chosen one of the four elders. Later when the Romulus Presbyterian Church was finally established in 1802, he was again one of the elders and served in this capacity until his death. He left a large estate. In dividing his property he

McMATH

gave to each of his three married daughters £100 and to each of his two unmarried daughters £250. To his son John he bequeathed 100 acres on the east side of the farm and to his younger son, Samuel, 272 acres. He provided that his widow was to make her home with Samuel and granted to her other special privileges.

Alla McMath married, about 1769, Mabel Kelsey, daughter of John and Margaret (Wilson) Kelsey and great-granddaughter of William and Jane (Stewart) Wilson, who lived in the north of Ireland in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Their son, James Wilson, grandfather of Mabel (Kelsey) McMath, emigrated to America about the middle of the eighteenth century accompanied by his wife, Mabel (Witherough) Wilson, and settled in Chester County, Pennsylvania, where he became a prosperous farmer. Mabel (Kelsey) McMath was born in 1749 in the home of her grandfather and died in Romulus July 24, 1830.

Children:

- (1) John, born March 27, 1770.

McMATH

- (2) Martha, born in 1772.
- (3) Margaret, born April 8, 1774, died July 10, 1795.
- (4) Elizabeth, born August 6, 1776.
- (5) Archibald, born in July, 1778, died September 14, 1796.
- (6) Mary, born September 19, 1780.
- (7) Samuel, of whom further.
- (8) Mabel, born March 6, 1786.
- (9) Ann, born May 27, 1788.

SAMUEL McMATH, son of Alla and Mabel (Kelsey) McMath, was born January 28, 1782, in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, and died in Ypsilanti, Michigan, in 1826. He accompanied his father to Romulus and upon the death of the latter inherited part of the farm. He later disposed of the property and removed to Ypsilanti, where he purchased another farm and where the McMaths are numbered among the pioneer settlers.

Samuel McMath enlisted in the War of 1812. He served with distinction and rose to the rank of

McMATH

Colonel. He married, May 24, 1805, Mary Fleming, born near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1784, died in Niles, Michigan, in November, 1860, daughter of John and Mary (Jackson) Fleming. The Flemings were an old and honored Scottish family, who settled in Scotland about the thirteenth century. Many of its members held important positions in the state, especially during the periods of Scottish independence. Robert Fleming and his wife, Jeanette (Jackson) Fleming, grandparents of Mary (Fleming) McMath, were the emigrant ancestors who came to this country in 1747. They settled first in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and later on Harmon's Creek, Hanover Township, Washington County, in the same state.

Children:

- (1) Archy, born May 13, 1806, died April 2, 1879; married, October 3, 1830, Elizabeth Kimmel.
- (2) Fleming, born January 14, 1808, died December 7, 1890; married, April 22, 1829, Eliza Pruden.
- (3) Roxana, born September 26, 1809, died after 1895; married in 1829, Orrin Derby.

McMATH

- (4) Mabelle, born June 13, 1811, died April 14, 1839; married, January 7, 1831, Uzal Williams.
- (5) Samuel Kelsey, born March 13, 1813, died November 19, 1870.
- (6) Robert, of whom further.
- (7) Mary, born August 2, 1817, died January 14, 1850; married, March 1, 1836, Albert Persels.
- (8) Elcy, born July 21, 1819, died July 5, 1849; married, October 19, 1837, William Brewer.
- (9) William Ethan Bainbridge, born July 22, 1821, died January 23, 1824.
- (10) John Watson, born June 3, 1824; married, July 14, 1852, Ella J. Roys.

ROBERT McMATH, son of Samuel and Mary (Fleming) McMath, was born in Romulus, New York, February 15, 1815, and died in Webster, New York, August, 1871. He was educated at the Geneva Lyceum and Union College from where he was graduated in 1838. He then attended Andover Seminary and later the Lane Theological Seminary and graduated from there in 1841.

He was licensed by the Cincinnati Presbytery in 1840, and ordained in 1841 as pastor of the Presby-

McMATH

terian Church. His first pastorate was in Farmington, Michigan, and he served later in Salem, Three Rivers and Otsego, all in the State of Michigan. He was called to the Church of Millport, New York, in 1851, and to North Hector, New York, in 1855, where he served the next two years. He was then called to Webster, New York, where he remained until 1863, when he resigned from the ministry. For more than twenty years he was continuously engaged as a preacher of the Gospel and was one of the most noted Presbyterian ministers in the middle west. From early youth he was an exceptional scholar, with a knowledge of Greek and Latin far above the average.

From the time of his resignation from the ministry until his death Robert McMath made his home in Webster, New York, and during the latter part of his life engaged in the nursery business from which he accumulated a comfortable estate. He married, October 4, 1843, in Marion, New York, Betsey Caroline Huggins, daughter of James Huggins, a teacher at the Marion Academy. She was born in July, 1816, and died in Webster, December 7, 1887.

McMATH

Children:

- (1) Norman Chester, born January 21, 1845; died October 8, 1861.
- (2) Albert Orrin, born May 10, 1847; married, September 29, 1870, Frances Evaline Burnett, daughter of Joel and Clarinda Burnett of Webster.

Children:

- (i) Edwin Burnett, born March 27, 1872.
 - (ii) Robert Joel, born February 18, 1879.
- (3) Edwin Augustus, born October 21, 1849; married, May 25, 1876, Hattie C. Lapham of Webster. He was a prominent lawyer of Rochester in his early days and later, because of his ill health, moved to Kansas, where he practiced law in Topeka.

Children:

- (i) Russell Lapham, born January 20, 1885, died in Topeka, November 9, 1894.
 - (ii) Robert Earl, born in Grainfield, Kansas, October 21, 1886; married, September 8, 1914, Grace Richman of Muscatine, Iowa.
- (4) Morrison Huggins, of whom further.

McMATH

- (5) Mary, twin, born April 3, 1855.
- (6) Eliza, twin, born April 3, 1855, died in infancy.
- (7) Alma Laura, born March 13, 1860. Educated at Webster Academy, Rochester High School and Syracuse University; a teacher in Webster and Charlotte, New York, and later in Topeka, Kansas. She also taught two years in a private school in Assiut, Egypt, and upon her return to America accepted a position in the East High School in Rochester, where she taught with ability and success until her resignation twenty-five years later. Residence, Rochester, New York.

MORRISON HUGGINS McMATH, son of Reverend Robert and Betsey Caroline (Huggins) McMath, was born in Millport, New York, December 2, 1853, and died in Rochester, New York, February 20, 1932. He attended the public schools and the Webster Academy and entered the University of Rochester in 1875. He studied law in the offices of Cogswell and Bentley, one of the best known legal firms in Rochester. He was appointed clerk of the Municipal Court of Rochester and admitted to the bar in 1881. From that time until his death, a period of more than

McMATH

fifty years, he was actively engaged in practice in Rochester. He handled much important litigation and rose to an outstanding position among the able and successful attorneys in the city. His exceptional ability, sound judgment and absolute integrity won for him the confidence of those whose interests were intrusted to his care, as well as the lasting esteem of his fellow practitioners and citizens of Rochester.

For six years Mr. McMath was associated in partnership with the late Judge William W. Webb. The firm Webb and McMath enjoyed a statewide reputation and a large and lucrative practice. In later years Mr. McMath occupied offices in the Wilder Building and had a large surrogate practice. During his long and noteworthy career he became prominently identified with the civic and social life in the community where he was known as a leader. He was for more than thirty years a valued member of St. Peter's Presbyterian Church and later of the Brick Presbyterian Church. He was active in club and social life and one of the founders of the Kent Club. He held membership in the Genesee Valley Club; the Memorial Art Gallery; Associated Alumni

Index

- Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

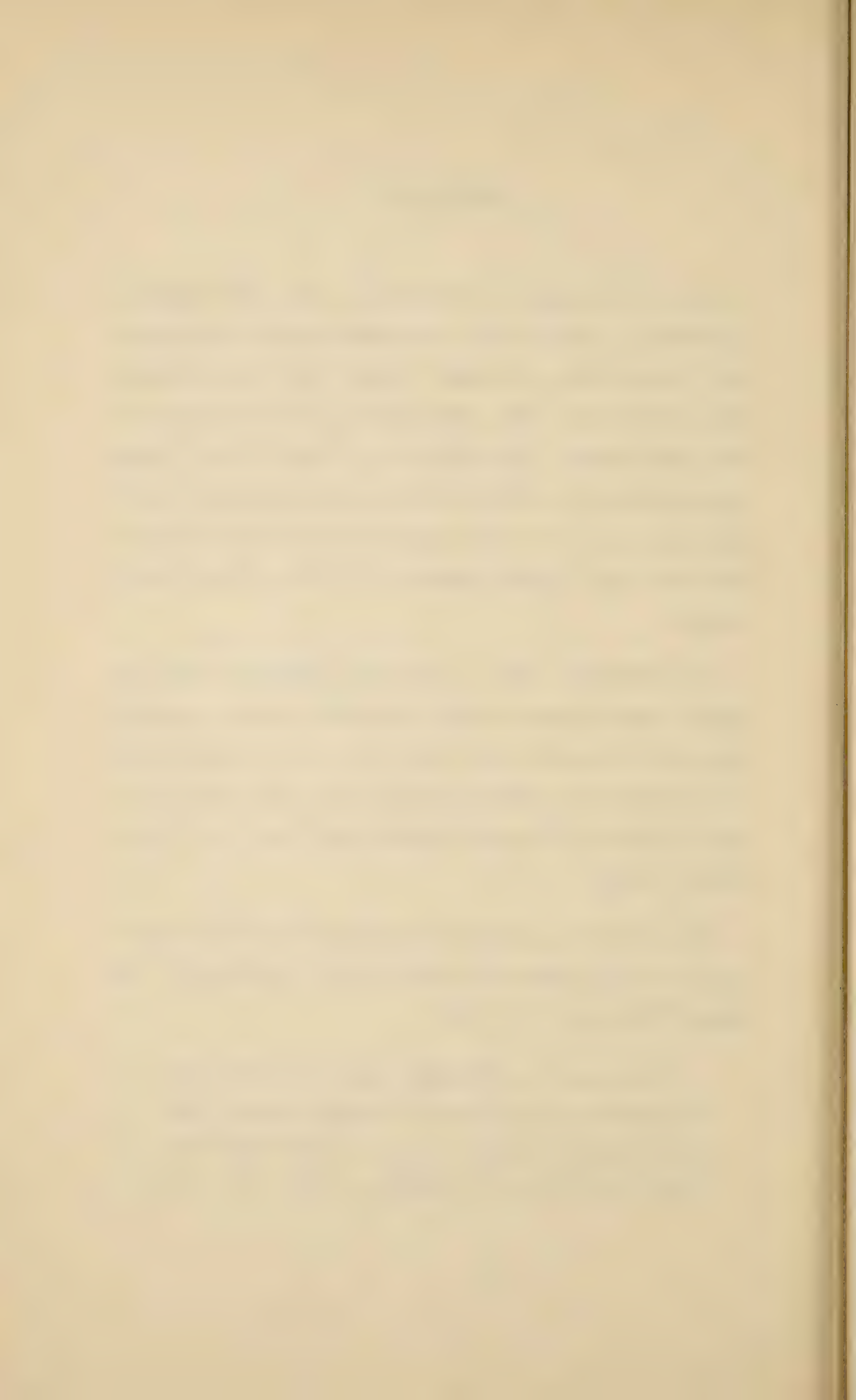
McMATH

of the University of Rochester and Psi Upsilon Fraternity. He was also a member of the Rochester Bar Association; Genesee Valley Bar Association; New York State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. His death was a loss to all of these organizations in which his keen mentality and sound judgment had won the respect of his associates and his warm and genial personality their affectionate esteem.

Mr. McMath was a talented musician and for many years prominently identified with musical clubs and societies in Rochester. He directed at various times the choirs in St. Peter's, St. Andrew's, the old Second Baptist Church and the First Methodist Church.

The following resolution adopted by the Rochester Bar Association was read at the meeting of the Board, February 23, 1932.

"Morrison H. McMath, for over fifty years a member of the Bar of Monroe County, died at his home on Oxford Street in this City Saturday, the 20th of February, 1932. He was



McMATH

seventy-nine years of age and had spent his entire life in this City, except his boyhood days which were spent in the neighboring town of Webster. The son of a clergyman, Rev. Robert McMath, he was brought up in literary surroundings. His older brother, E. A. McMath, will be remembered by the oldest among us as a practicing attorney in this City.

"Morrison was educated in the Webster High School and always remembered the Webster friends of boyhood days.

"He entered the University of Rochester in 1875 and studied law with the late Sardius D. Bentley having close friendship with John N. Beckley and William H. Shuart. He was Clerk of the Municipal Court for several years, was admitted to the Bar in 1881 and soon after formed a partnership with the late Wm. W. Webb. The firm of Webb and McMath was for years one of the well known law firms of the City. In later years he was alone in business and had a large surrogate practice.

"Mr. McMath enjoyed the social side of life and was a genial friend and a general favorite. A good lawyer and a careful practitioner not

APPENDIX

The first part of the appendix contains a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Mayor of the City of New York since the year 1784. The names are arranged in chronological order, and the year of election is given for each name.

The second part of the appendix contains a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Mayor of the City of New York since the year 1784. The names are arranged in alphabetical order, and the year of election is given for each name.

The third part of the appendix contains a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Mayor of the City of New York since the year 1784. The names are arranged in alphabetical order, and the year of election is given for each name.

The fourth part of the appendix contains a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Mayor of the City of New York since the year 1784. The names are arranged in alphabetical order, and the year of election is given for each name.

McMATH

given to litigation but ready to sustain his view with determination when litigation was needed. He carefully, honestly and wisely administered many large estates and his death will be a great loss to us all.

HON. WILLIS K. GILLETTE, *Presiding*

ROBERT B. WICKES, *Chairman*

HEMAN W. MORRIS

ADELBERT CRONISE

JOSEPH W. TAYLOR

JOHN B. M. STEPHENS.”



Mr. McMath married, May 23, 1882, Eliza Sargent Rapalje, daughter of John and Sarah Ann (Sargent) Rapalje of Rochester.

Children:

- (1) Elsie Morrison, born December 25, 1885; married, December 2, 1914, Ralph Mather Cole of Albion, New York.

McMATH

- (2) John Norman, born October 8, 1887; married, April 17, 1926, Dorothy Benedict Cowing of Glen Ridge, New Jersey.

Children:

- (i) John Norman, Jr., born June 23, 1928.
(ii) Robert Morrison, born June 5, 1931.



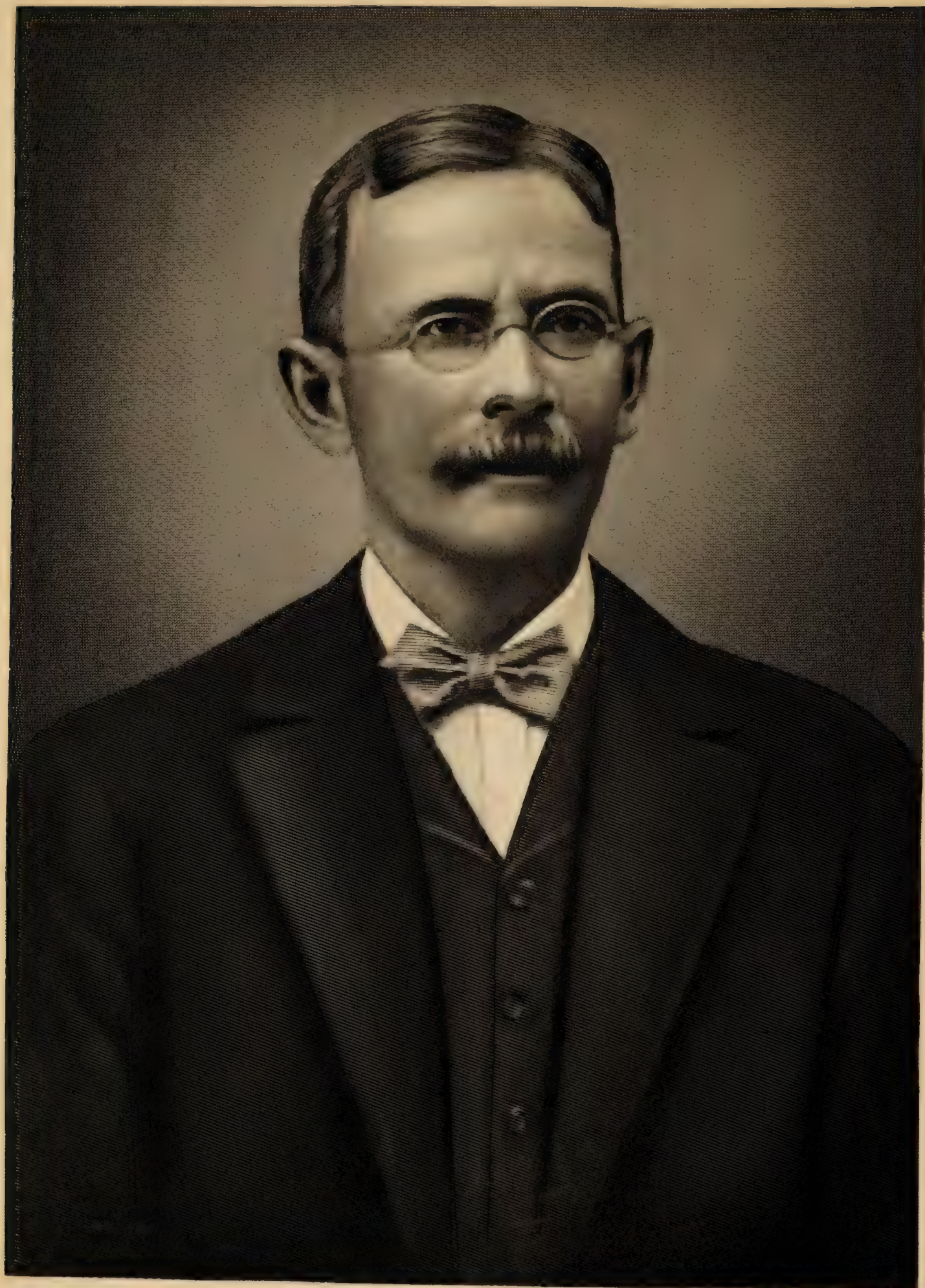


Photo by J. H. Smith

Gen. E. Reed

REED

Arms: Gules, on a bend nebulee argent three shovellers sable, membered of the field.

(Arms in possession of the family.)

THE surname Reed, also spelled Read and Reid, is of ancient origin and is said to be derived from a Phoenician Goddess named Rhea. It was a family name as well as the name of a clan or tribe during the middle ages, examples of which are Ethelred or Reed the Good, Conrad or Reed the Powerful and Eldred or Reed the Elder, all heads and leaders of clans of the name. At a later period it signified counsel, advice and wisdom and one who could read.

Members of the Reed family have been established in the county of Northumberland in England for more than 900 years, particularly in that part of the country called Redesdale through which flows the River Reed. The Northumberland Reeds were of a hardy and virile race and their lands and castles were frequently attacked by Scottish and Border chiefs, as mentioned in the novels of Sir Walter Scott.

REED

Robert of Redesdale, the Reeds of Cragg, Godwin le Rede and Roger le Rede are found in the Hundred Rolls of 1273. Ruins of several Reed castles are still in existence and testify to the prominence of men of the name. The family gradually spread to other parts of England and especially to the county of Cornwall, where the ancestors of the line hereinafter under consideration have long been established.

NICHOLAS REED was born in Cornwall, England, in 1834 and died in Monroe, Orange County, New York, in 1892. He came to America as a young man and settled in New Jersey, but later removed to Otisville, Orange County, New York, where he became superintendent of a lead mine. He was an experienced engineer when he left Cornwall and had no difficulty in finding employment here as Cornish engineers and miners were eagerly sought for the development of mines in this country. He later became superintendent of the O'Neill Mine, an iron mine two miles south of Monroe, and held this position for several years. He decided to engage in business and established the first bakery in Monroe,

REED

which he conducted successfully until the time of his death.

Nicholas Reed inherited the best traits of his sturdy Cornish ancestors and his ambition, perseverance and honesty won for him the admiration and respect of his fellow citizens. He became a prominent and substantial business man of Monroe, where his passing was sincerely mourned by all who knew him. He married in England, Marie Jane Riley, who died in Monroe in 1924.

GEORGE EDWIN REED, son of Nicholas and Marie Jane (Riley) Reed, was born in Tolcairn, near St. Dey, Cornwall, England, February 3, 1862, and died in Monroe, New York, July 12, 1928. He came to the United States with his parents and attended school in Monroe, where he was to become one of the best known business men and most influential citizen.

By nature bright and ambitious he was always on the lookout to supplement his meagre education with business training and when only fourteen years old started a small printing office in partnership with a

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in the theory of the structure of the atom. The second part is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in the theory of the structure of the atom. The third part is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in the theory of the structure of the atom.

The fourth part is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in the theory of the structure of the atom. The fifth part is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in the theory of the structure of the atom. The sixth part is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in the theory of the structure of the atom. The seventh part is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in the theory of the structure of the atom.

REED

schoolmate, Gates W. McGarrah, afterwards a noted financier. The printing venture was carried on by these ambitious youths for several years during which they did quite a business in advertising circulars, business and visiting cards and notices for elections and town meetings.

From this small and modest beginning Mr. Reed gained much experience and from that time on, he was constantly engaged in various kinds of business for himself. He established a meat market which he operated successfully for five years and then sold it to a good advantage. He built a store and tourist resort at Greenwood Lake and in 1890 opened a bakery and general store in Chester, New York. He was very successful in this venture and after three years disposed of his interests in order to return to Monroe and take over the bakery established by his father, who died in 1892. Under his management the business prospered and larger quarters soon became necessary. In 1894 Mr. Reed built a large, modern store which unfortunately was destroyed by fire as it was nearing completion. Notwithstanding

REED

this severe loss Mr. Reed did not lose courage. He immediately started to rebuild and the building was finished the following fall. He opened an up to date bakery and also a drug store and operated both until 1904, when he sold out. He then entered the printing and newspaper business. For several years he published the *Monroe Gleaner* and later purchased the *Monroe Times*, which he combined with the *Gleaner* and after a few successful years discontinued the paper in order to devote his entire time to the management of his properties, accumulated during his many years in business.

Mr. Reed was well and favorably known in Monroe as a leading business man and public spirited citizen. He was of a kind and generous nature and always ready and willing to assist the less fortunate. His own way had at times been difficult and he had suffered a painful accident in his younger days. These experiences made him keenly alive to and sympathetic with the suffering of others and no doubt actuated him in leaving a generous bequest for the erection of an emergency hospital in Monroe. The following

REED


editorial written shortly after his death is indicative of the high esteem in which he was held:

“No granite shaft, no hospital or other visible memorial would be necessary to recall to the people of this district in which he was for many years conspicuously helpful, the scores of kindly deeds done by George E. Reed. With many other fine examples of manhood he stands enrolled upon the pages of Monroe history.”

George Edwin Reed married, October 15, 1890, Carrie Fitzgerald, daughter of George and Mary Elizabeth (Hall) Fitzgerald. They were the parents of one child who died in infancy.



REMINGTON

HE surname Remington is of English origin and is taken from Rimmington, a township in the parish of Gisburn, West Riding of Yorkshire, where mention of the name is frequently found in records of the Fourteenth Century. Alan de Rymynton is listed among the freemen of York in 1334 and Robertus and Matilda de Rymynton in the Poll Tax Roll of Yorkshire in 1379. It appears that the seat of the family was in Yorkshire, as during the Seventeenth Century, several of the name were settled there, while comparatively few are found in other parts of England.

LIEUTENANT JOHN REMINGTON, emigrant ancestor, was born in England about 1600 and died in Roxbury, Massachusetts, June 8, 1667. He came to America with a party of Yorkshire men in 1637 and settled in Rowley, Massachusetts, where he resided until 1657, when he removed to Roxbury. He was a leading citizen of Rowley and was appointed lieutenant of the militia in 1645.

He married (first) in England, Elizabeth, who

REMINGTON

died in December, 1657. He married (second) Rhoda Gore, widow of John Gore of Roxbury.

Children of the first marriage:

- (1) Thomas, of whom further.
- (2) Jonathan, born in Rowley in 1639, settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts; married, July 13, 1664, Martha Belcher.
- (3) Joseph, or John, born in Rowley in 1650; settled in Rhode Island.

THOMAS REMINGTON, son of Lieutenant John and Elizabeth Remington, was born in England about 1630 and died in Suffield, Connecticut, February 23, 1721. He was a freeman in Rowley in 1651 and is recorded as residing there in 1666. He was a resident of Windsor, Connecticut, in 1672 and moved to Suffield about 1677, where he was one of the prosperous farmers and held several town offices.

He married, January 19, 1658, Mehitable Walker of Rowley. She died December 17, 1718, in Suffield.

Children:

- (1) Thomas, born about 1660 in Rowley, died December 16, 1683, in Suffield.

REMINGTON

- (2) John, of whom further.
- (3) Mary, born July 14, 1666, in Rowley.
- (4) Sarah, born December 8, 1668, in Rowley; married, January 24, 1688-9, Peter Rowe.
- (5) Jonathan, born in Rowley, died June 15, 1755.
- (6) Joseph, born September 1, 1675, in Windsor.
- (7) Benjamin, born December 23, 1677, in Suffield, where he died January 4, 1767.

JOHN REMINGTON, son of Thomas and Mehitable (Walker) Remington, was born in Rowley, November 2, 1661, and died in Suffield about 1725. Church records of Suffield show that John Remington and his wife were admitted to the First Church August 21, 1712.

He married (first) in 1687, Margaret Scott, who died in 1693. He married (second) in 1700, Hannah Hale.

Children of the second marriage:

- (1) Daniel, of whom further.
- (2) Hannah, baptized in the First Church, Suffield, March 31, 1722.

REMINGTON

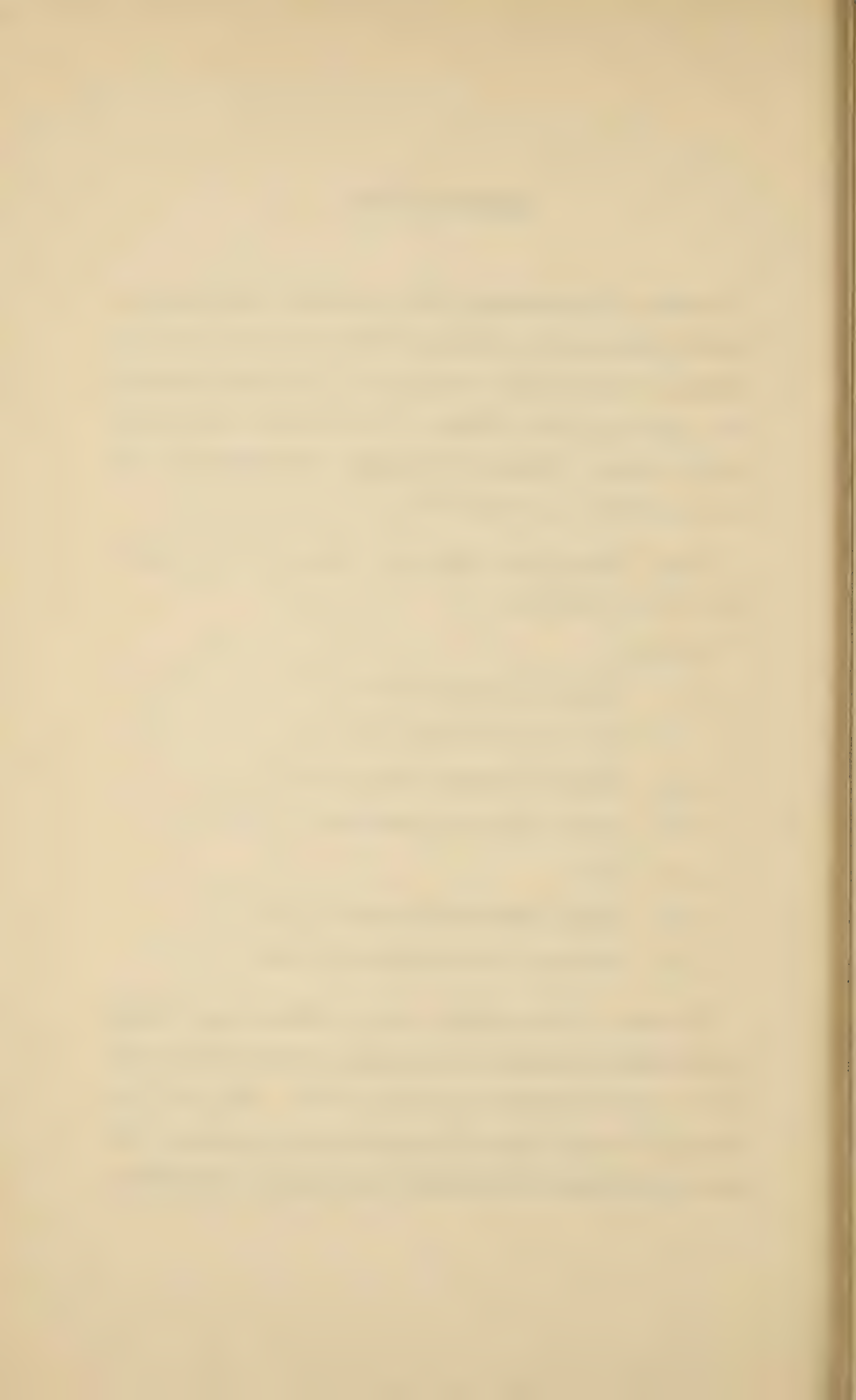
DANIEL REMINGTON, son of John and Hannah (Hale) Remington, was born February 16, 1706, in Suffield, where he died about 1750. He was a farmer and active in civic affairs. The church records of Suffield state "Daniel Remington, admitted to ye church October ye last, 1731."

Daniel Remington married, about 1732, Sarah Winchett of Suffield.

Children:

- (1) Thomas, of whom further.
- (2) Sarah, baptized May 18, 1735.
- (3) Hannah, baptized July 3, 1737.
- (4) Rachel, baptized December 19, 1742-3.
- (5) John.
- (6) Josiah, baptized February 2, 1745.
- (7) Jonathan, baptized July 27, 1748.

THOMAS REMINGTON, son of Daniel and Sarah (Winchett) Remington, was born in Suffield May 30, 1733, and baptized July 8, 1733. He died in Suffield, but the date of his death is not known. He was a prosperous farmer and held several town offices.



REMINGTON

He married, February 19, 1755, Sarah Remington, his cousin.

Children:

- (1) Thaddeus.
- (2) Thomas, Jr., of whom further.

THOMAS REMINGTON, JR., son of Thomas and Sarah (Remington) Remington, was born in Suffield, November 4, 1763, and died in Henrietta, New York, in 1821. He removed from Suffield to Rupert, Bennington County, Vermont, about 1785 and settled in the village of Kent Hollow. He was a Captain of the local trainband. He left Vermont in 1814 to join his brother, Colonel Thaddeus Remington, who had settled in Canandaigua, New York. Captain Remington settled in Henrietta, where he spent the remainder of his life.

He married Olive Nelson of Rupert about 1795.

Children:

- (1) Silas.
- (2) Alvah, born July 25, 1797, in Rupert, died October 4, 1888, in Henrietta; married (first),

REMINGTON

September 30, 1819, Mercy Gorton; married (second), in September, 1848, Amy (Northrop) Foote.

(3) Seth Williston, of whom further.

SETH WILLISTON REMINGTON, son of Thomas Jr., and Olive (Nelson) Remington, was born in Rupert, January 1, 1807, and died in Henderson Harbor, New York, in 1877. He attended school in Henrietta until he was about sixteen years old, when he and his brother, Silas, were sent to a private law school in Buffalo. Here he met a prominent Universalist clergyman, the Reverend David Pickering, who persuaded him to accept that faith, although he had been brought up in the Baptist church. He decided to give up the study of law and proceeded to fit himself for the ministry, courageously overcoming financial difficulties that beset him at the time.

His first pastorate in the Universalist church was in Boston, New York, later he was transferred to Churchville, near Rochester, New York, where he remained until 1849. After several years of noteworthy service in Geneva, his next pastorate, he was

REMINGTON

called to Canton, New York, where the remainder of his active years were spent. His ministry at Canton was markedly successful in every way. He was one of the founders of St. Lawrence University and worked indefatigably to raise funds for that institution.

Reverend Seth Williston Remington married, January 1, 1826, Maria Pickering, daughter of Silas and Lydia (Vial) Pickering of Vermont. Her ancestry was notable on both sides. Her grandfather, Ichabod Pickering, was a soldier of the Revolution, bearing the title of ensign. Her paternal grandmother, Margaret Aldrich, was descended from George Aldrich of Braintree, Massachusetts, and her aunt, Margaret Aldrich, was a famous Quaker preacher. Maria Pickering's maternal grandmother was Margaret Cushing, whose descendants have played a prominent part in American history. Through Margaret Cushing, Frederic Remington, of the ninth generation, was descended from Stephen Hopkins and Francis Cooke of the Mayflower.

COLONEL SETH PIERREPONT REMINGTON, son of

REMINGTON

Reverend Seth Williston and Maria (Pickering) Remington, was born in Chautauqua County, New York, February 19, 1834, and died in Ogdensburg, New York, February 18, 1880. He received a liberal education and in 1852 entered the office of the *Binghamton Democrat* as an apprentice, thus beginning a long and outstanding career in the newspaper field. After four years apprenticeship with the *Democrat*, the *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*, and other papers he joined forces with William B. Goodrich to establish the *St. Lawrence Plaindealer* at Canton, New York, which he edited successfully until 1862, when he enlisted in the Civil War.

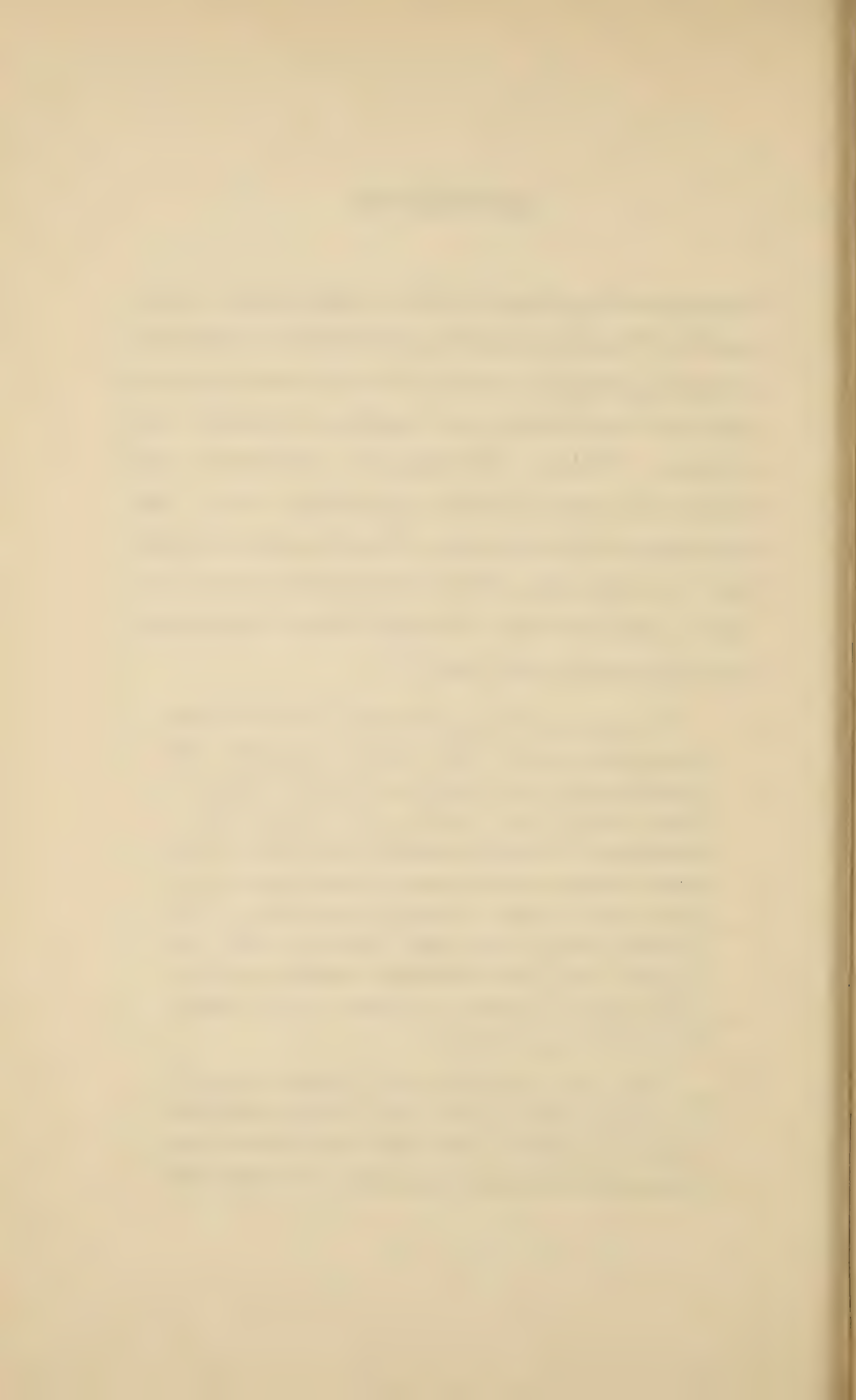
Colonel Remington's Civil War record, which won him not alone his title but also the esteem and affection of his fellow officers and comrades in arms, was almost without parallel for bravery and coolness in action. He was promoted to captain and given command of "Scott's 900," of the Eleventh New York Cavalry, and when the regiment reached Washington and was mounted, he was raised to the rank of major and later, lieutenant colonel. Colonel

REMINGTON

Remington's regiment acted for a short time as body-guard to President Lincoln and with the exception of this brief period of inactivity, the regiment was in the thick of the fighting in Virginia, Louisiana, and Arkansas. Colonel Remington's fearlessness and bravery in many notable engagements was a constant source of inspiration to his men, one of whom, Mr. J. G. Hamlin, editor of the *Clear Lake, Iowa, Mirror*, paid him the following tribute upon learning of his commander's death:

"It was our fortune to serve under Colonel Remington nearly three years during the late rebellion, and as we read the account of this good man's death, how it calls up old scenes and associations. We see the proud, manly form of our noble, brave, and generous colonel again, as he once rode in front of the Eleventh New York Cavalry; we go over again the many raids, the guerilla hunts, the midnight attacks, in all of which Seth P. Remington never said 'go ahead,' but 'come on, my boys.'

"His was a generous soul, and not a man in his regiment but would willingly have risked his life for his colonel. We were but a mere soldier boy in those days, yet often have we eaten hard



REMINGTON

tack at his mess and often has he shared his blanket with us when night overtook us on the long raid. His social qualities as well as his true courage inspired his boys and made light the weary marches, through dust and mud, in sunshine and storm. Whether on duty at Washington, as Lincoln's bodyguard, or dashing through the swamps of Louisiana and Arkansas, pursued or pursuing, he was always the same. Death seldom claims a nobler victim than Seth P. Remington, our once beloved commander."

Colonel Remington mustered out of the service in March, 1865, and returned to Canton to accept an appointment on the staff of the Quartermaster General at Albany. In 1867 he repurchased the *St. Lawrence Plaindealer* and with his brother, Mr. L. Z. Remington, continued active in its management until 1873.

In January, 1870, Colonel Remington was appointed Collector of Revenue for the district of Oswegatchie, an office which he held until the time of his death. He acquired an interest in the *Ogdensburg Journal and Republican* in 1874 and as its editor soon gained an enviable reputation as a forceful,

REMINGTON

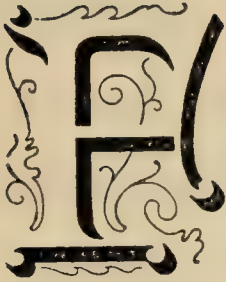
vigorous writer, fearless of opinion or criticism, traits which placed him among the foremost journalists in the state. He served as representative for his district on the Republican State Committee and for many years wielded a controlling influence in the political life of Northern New York. His early death, at the age of forty-six, cut short a noteworthy and honorable career and was the cause of widespread regret in the North Country.

Colonel Remington married, in 1861, Clara Bascomb Sackrider, born in Norfolk, New York, December 28, 1836, died March 13, 1912, daughter of Henry Lewis and Mary (Bascomb) Sackrider. They were the parents of Frederic Remington, of whom further.



— Frederic Remington —

REMINGTON

REDERIC REMINGTON, son of Seth Pierrepont and Clara Bascomb (Sack-rider) Remington, was born in Canton, New York, October 1, 1861, and died in Ridgefield, Connecticut, December 26, 1909.

He attended the public schools of Ogdensburg, the Vermont Episcopal Institute in Burlington, Vermont, and the Highland Military Academy in Worcester, Massachusetts. In early childhood he showed a pronounced talent for drawing and a love for art and in 1878 entered the Art School of Yale University, where he pursued his course of instruction with characteristic energy. His fine physique and love of outdoor sports, however, were the means of winning for him distinction of an entirely different character. He joined Walter Camp's famous football team and was one of the most valued members of the squad for two seasons.

The death of his father in 1880, compelled him to change his plans for the time being. He left Yale and set out for the West, where for several years he indulged in travel. He roughed it in Kansas,

REMINGTON

Montana and Mexico, and worked as a cowboy on several ranches. He purchased a cattle ranch and intended to settle permanently in the West, but this venture, although it almost ruined him financially, also became the turning point in his career, as it led him to seriously consider his art as a means of livelihood. He sent several sketches of Western life to *Harpers Weekly* and they were accepted at once. From that time on Mr. Remington could never meet the demand for his work as an illustrator. He returned to New York and for a short time studied at the Art Students League. With the exception of his two years at the Yale Art School, he never took any other courses of instruction in art and was to a greater extent than any other noted American artist, entirely self-taught. He worked unhampered by rule, example and opinions and dealt with the scenes and types that he knew and loved. His spirited sketches, glowing with vivid and dazzling colors, have never been equalled by his many imitators in the school of Western art, of which he was the founder and acknowledged exponent.

REMINGTON

One of his first commissions after his return to New York was to write and illustrate an article on Indian life for the *Century Magazine*. In 1888, he made the drawings for Roosevelt's "Ranch Life and Hunting Trails" which established him as one of the foremost illustrators of his day. Roosevelt called him "one of the most typical American artists we have ever had." He was commissioned to make the drawings for Longfellow's "Hiawatha" and for the works of many other noted contemporary authors, including Hamlin Garland, General Nelson A. Miles and Owen Wister. The latter said of him:

"No artist until Remington has undertaken to show so clearly the history of the people. This is surely enough; but he stands for certain other things both great and definite. He has pictured the red man as no one else, to my thinking certainly, has pictured him. He has told his tragedy completely. He has made us see at every stage this inferior race which our conquering race has dispossessed; beginning with its primeval grandeur, and ending with squalid degeneration under the influence of our civilized manners."

REMINGTON

Remington's first work was in black and white India-ink washes. His skill with the pen was remarkable; but to achieve values by multiplied strokes was foreign to his temperament and training. From the black and white washes he advanced to black and white in oils, and from these to canvasses of such color in flat fields as lent themselves to reproductions for magazine covers. During all these changes he was acquiring a technique that grew steadily and surely, entrenching him firmly in popularity with the general public and silencing all criticism by its magnificent sweep. While he was essentially an illustrator, and as such is best remembered, in his later years he became less the illustrator and more the artist. His last exhibition was wholly of pictures, many of them such masterpieces as to fully entitle him to be ranked among the great American painters. On several occasions he exhibited in Paris, winning the enthusiastic praise of foreign critics.

His love for travel amounted to a passion. In 1892-93, he accompanied Poultney Bigelow to

REMINGTON

Russia and Algiers. They were expelled from Russia and Mr. Remington returned by way of Germany, where he made sketches of German army life. He was a war correspondent in Cuba during the Spanish-American War and made many sketches of Cuban life. Some of these were later used in his famous painting of the "Charge Up San Juan Hill." His Cuban pictures were accompanied by brief descriptive paragraphs that were regarded as models of descriptive prose.

In 1894, feeling that "the West was played out in its romantic aspects" he decided to make his permanent home in the East, and choose New Rochelle, New York, for his residence. It was here, several years later, that he became interested in sculpture. His first attempt was "The Broncho Buster," now perhaps the most famous of all his bronzes. This was followed by "The Pioneer" in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, and "The Cheyenne," "The Mountain Man," and "The Dragoons." These, as well as "The Broncho Buster," are now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

REMINGTON

While Mr. Remington's Indians, Cowboys and Soldiers are superb and drawn with fidelity to detail, it was in painting the horse that he excelled above everything. He once said that he desired no other epitaph than the words, "He knew the horse." One of the most famous and, without doubt, the most popular of his horse paintings is "Roosevelt's Charge at San Juan."

Mr. Remington's writings are also remarkable for their racy and journalistic style. His books are: "Pony Tracks" (1895), "Crooked Trails" (1898), "Sundown Leflare" (1899), "Men with the Bark On" (1902), "The Way of an Indian" (1906) and "John Ermine of the Yellowstone" (1902), his only novel. These works are all illustrated with his inimitable drawings and have won wide recognition in their field of literature.

Many honors came to Mr. Remington. He was awarded a silver medal at the Paris Exposition in 1889 and a bronze medal at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. He was elected an Associate Member of the National Academy of Design in

REMINGTON

1891 and was a member of the American Institute; the United States Cavalry Association; the Society of Illustrators and the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

His splendid collection of frontier relics, Indian trappings, cowboy outfits, war equipment and many examples of his own work are preserved in the Frederic Remington Memorial Art Gallery in Ogdensburg, New York. There is also a collection of books and magazine articles illustrated by Mr. Remington, as well as reproductions of most of his paintings and bronzes in the New York Public Library.

The following editorial from the *Boston Transcript* of December 27, 1909, is typical of the expressions of regret voiced by practically every leading newspaper throughout the United States at the time of Mr. Remington's death, as well as of appreciation of the importance of his art:

"By the untimely death of Frederic Remington at the age of 48, the country loses an artist whose talents were devoted to the graphic delineation

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF
HAROLD GODWINSON
AND
THE CONQUEST OF ENGLAND

BY
JOHN RUSKIN
IN TWO VOLUMES.
VOLUME THE FIRST.
LONDON:
PRINTED BY ALBANY STREET, IN THE
COURT-YARD OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE,
AT THE SIGN OF THE "KEY."
1847.

THE HISTORY OF THE
REIGN OF
HAROLD GODWINSON
AND
THE CONQUEST OF ENGLAND

BY
JOHN RUSKIN
IN TWO VOLUMES.
VOLUME THE SECOND.
LONDON:
PRINTED BY ALBANY STREET, IN THE
COURT-YARD OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE,
AT THE SIGN OF THE "KEY."
1847.

REMINGTON

of the American Indian, the American Soldier, and the American Cowboy, three types with which his name will be honorably associated. He took for his chosen and congenial field the plains and desert regions of the far West and the historic value of his pictorial records will be enhanced materially by the changing conditions which, in a relatively short time will make the scenes and personages with which he dealt a part of ancient history. His pencil has always been animated by a spirit of vivid reality and veracity and what might have struck the conventional mind of an observer accustomed to the pictorial traditions of a generation ago as hopelessly crude and ugly was treated by him with so much freshness and originality and zest, with such an uncompromising naturalism that its essential truthfulness obtained recognition and approval.

“The Soldier, the Cowboy and the Indian, in their own habitual environment have a picturesque quality which might be described as of an unexpected quality; and it was precisely this novel quality which Remington perceived and expressed. It is certain that there was a crudeness in it both as to local color and costume and the

REMINGTON

human type, but to extenuate this would have been entirely foreign to the artist's nature and purposes. His art was masculine and aggressively modern and it had, in an unusual measure, the qualities of its defects. It was conceived without any thought of pleasing a dilettante taste. On the contrary there may have been a touch of the juvenile willingness to shock the tradition-bound mind. This was but a part of the tremendous vitality and exuberant enthusiasm of the man for the bigness and freedom of the West, its landscape and its people as he knew them. His vigor and virility expressed themselves on thoroughly congenial motives; it was the strenuous life of the open that appealed to him. Its romance was somewhat hidden under his external style of raw, matter-of-fact description, but it was there, all the same, for those who had enough imagination to perceive it. Even the strange, discordant, hot coloring of the landscape of the Southwest, not so beautiful as it is impressive, not so harmonious as it is prodigious, found in him its interpreter, resolved to set it forth without any extenuation.

“Remington had in excess the courage of his

REMINGTON

convictions, which were not in all cases in line with sound esthetic principles; but as he was true to his own ideals and his own purposes and possessed a temperament abounding in enthusiasm and ardor his appeal to the public was strong and his hold on popular approval was unquestionably great. As an illustrator of life in the West one might or might not like Remington, but it was impossible to overlook him. That he had power, that he told a story well, and that he represented something new in his own way sufficiently explains the importance of the man."

Frederic Remington married, October 1, 1884, Eva Adele Caten, daughter of Lawton and Flora Roselle (Hoyt) Caten. (*See Caten Line.*)





Car A. Remington

REMINGTON

EVA ADELE (CATEN) REMINGTON, daughter of Lawton and Flora Roselle (Hoyt) Caten, was born in Howlett Hill, New York, December 30, 1859, and died in Ogdensburg, New York, November 2, 1918. She attended the Houghton Seminary at Clinton, New York, where she received a liberal education and acquired the interest in literary affairs that was one of her predominant characteristics in later life. On October 1, 1884, she married Frederic Remington, just then entering upon his brilliant career throughout which she was his ideal helpmate. His work was her absorbing interest and he willingly acknowledged much of his success to her inspiration and assistance. As a charming and gracious hostess at their homes in New Rochelle and Ridgefield and at their delightful summer home at Chippewa Bay on the St. Lawrence River, she was always happy to entertain Mr. Remington's many friends.

After her husband's death, Mrs. Remington devoted herself with the same unselfish interest she had bestowed on him, to charitable enterprises and

REMINGTON

gave generously of her time and means to every worthwhile undertaking. She loved the North Country for its intimate association with her celebrated husband and in 1915 moved to Ogdensburg to spend the remainder of her life. She immediately became active in the civic life of the Community and was one of the organizers of the St. Lawrence County branch of the National League for Woman's Service. She was the moving spirit in this organization and served as its first president. She also served as vice-president of the Ogdensburg Red Cross Chapter during the war and was one of the most prominent women identified with war relief projects in New York State. She also was active in the work of St. John's Church and the St. Agnes Society and Woman's Auxiliary of that parish.

Mrs. Remington was deeply interested in the Public Library of Ogdensburg, to which she donated her husband's great collection of Indian relics and many fine examples of his art, now on exhibition and open to the public in the Frederic Remington Memorial Art Gallery.

REMINGTON

The following resolution was adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Ogdensburg Public Library, November 5, 1918:

"With deep sorrow the Board of Trustees of the Ogdensburg Public Library has learned of the death of Mrs. Frederic Remington.

"Mrs. Remington's life was full of noble endeavor and was constantly devoted to the welfare of others. All her varied philanthropic activities were prosecuted with untiring energy and rare ability. The great aims of her life were to ameliorate the condition of her fellowmen, to inculcate a spirit of American patriotism and to honor the memory of her famous husband.

"To her the Ogdensburg Public Library and the people of Ogdensburg owe a great and lasting debt for the generous gift of the Frederic Remington Collection of Western Curios — a collection that can never be duplicated on this continent. This notable gift was made as a fitting memorial to her husband who loved the North Country that gave him birth and who loved his boyhood friends in the City of Ogdensburg.


REMINGTON

"RESOLVED, That in the death of Mrs. Remington the Ogdensburg Public Library has lost a loyal friend and noble benefactor.

"RESOLVED, That the Board of Trustees extend its deep sympathy to the sadly bereaved relatives and friends."



CATEN

HE surname Caten is of English origin and members of the family were settled in New York State before the Revolution. Nathan Caten is the first of whom mention is made, but no record of his parents or ancestors has been found. According to family tradition he came from England and settled in Boston, Massachusetts, where he died.

RICHARD CATEN, son of Nathan Caten, was born in Boston in 1762 and died at Howlett Hill, Onondaga County, New York, July 21, 1845. He is buried in Oakwood Cemetery in Syracuse, New York. Early New England records show that he was a farmer in Conway, Massachusetts, and that he enlisted in the Company of Captain Christopher Woodbridge, Colonel James Greaton's Regiment in 1781. He also served in the War of 1812 and was severely wounded in the Battle of Little York, Canada. He is listed in the Pension Rolls of 1835, volume II, page 190, which show that his pension of ninety-six dollars a year began April 11, 1818. His name also appears in the Census of Pensions of 1840,

Received of the Hon. the Secretary of the
Board of Education the sum of
£100 0 0



For the purchase of books and
materials for the use of the
schools under the management of the
Board of Education

Witness my hand and seal this
10th day of January 1875

John Lubbock
Secretary of the Board of Education

Printed by the Stationery Office
under the authority of the
Board of Education

CATEN

which gives his age as seventy-seven and states that he resided with his son, Leonard, in the town of Onondaga.

Richard Caten married Rebecca Leonard. She died September 19, 1833, aged seventy-nine and is buried in Oakwood Cemetery in Syracuse.

LEONARD CATEN, son of Richard and Rebecca (Leonard) Caten, was born in Wardsborough, Vermont, August 18, 1784, and died in Onondaga, New York, May 18, 1878. He was a farmer and lived in Bennington, Vermont, in 1797. He moved to Onondaga in 1808.

Leonard Caten married (first), October 24, 1811, Mary Colvin, born June 27, 1791, died February 4, 1834; (second), December 4, 1834, Nancy Prior, born April 30, 1812, died February 25, 1842, and (third), June 2, 1842, Hannah Phillips, born February 2, 1801, died May 29, 1868.

Children of the second marriage:

- (1) Lawton, of whom further.
- (2) Mary A., born August 2, 1837, died July 12,

CATEN

1902; married, August 25, 1858, Curtis Kenyon, born November 1, 1831, died August 22, 1868.

Children:


- (I) Cora, born November 28, 1859; married, December 20, 1883, Henry Gowing.
 - (II) Oscar Curtis, born January 20, 1861; married, June 30, 1892, Fannie A. Howell.
 - (III) George, born May 10, 1863; married, October 14, 1886, Ella Conard.
 - (IV) Elmer, born March 15, 1865.
- (3) Oscar, born July 9, 1839; married, January 8, 1861, Alice Phillips. No children.





L. C. Atter

CATEN

AWTON CATEN, son of Leonard and Nancy (Prior) Caten, was born at Howlett Hill, September 23, 1835, and died in Syracuse, December 22, 1905.

He attended the school at Howlett Hill, where he astonished his teacher by his apparent talent for mathematics, and later entered the Onondaga Academy, where, after graduation he remained as an instructor in mathematics until 1858. He then established himself as an engineer and surveyor and at the same time carried on farming at Howlett Hill. He gave up farming in 1864 and from that time on was engaged on many of the largest and most important engineering and surveying railroad projects in the State of New York, as well as in the oil fields of Pennsylvania.

On May 1, 1869, Mr. Caten became connected with the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville Railroad Company and from that time on his name is inseparably connected with the development and success of that enterprise.

The building of the Fonda, Johnstown and

CATEN

Gloversville Railroad Company was promoted by Willard J. Heacock, David A. Wells and John McNab, and several other prominent men. During the autumn of 1866 several public meetings were held in the courthouse of Johnstown to arouse public interest in the project. An organization was finally perfected on June 16, 1867, and articles of incorporation of the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville Railroad Company with a capital stock of \$300,000.00 were filed in the office of the Secretary of State on the following day. On September 30, 1867, a contract for constructing the road was made with the Aaron Swartz Construction Company, who, after a short time, found the undertaking too great for their capacity and turned the work over to the Shipman and Middaugh Construction Company, who then resumed operations and continued the grading and leveling until November 21, 1868, when they also, for financial reasons, were compelled to abandon the project. A third firm, Platt and McLean then took over the contract, but accomplished little or nothing.

In the meantime the Town of Johnstown had been

CATEN

bonded to the amount of \$275,000.00, pursuant to an act of the Legislature passed February 1, 1867. The directors of the Railroad Company, realizing the difficulties with which they were confronted and that practically no progress had been made in the construction of the road, then offered to turn over to the Town the right of way and grading as far as it had been accomplished, providing the Town would complete, equip, and operate the road when finished. This offer was not acted upon by the Town and upon petition the Legislature passed an Act in 1870 authorizing the Town of Johnstown to sell its mortgaged bonds to the company for \$100,000.00.

It was at this time that Mr. Caten's services became of the highest importance to the railroad company. With great determination and untiring energy he took charge of the construction of the road, which after many difficulties was finally completed and the first train ran into Gloversville, November 29, 1870. As a reward for his services Mr. Caten was made superintendent of the line and a director of the company.

CATEN

The Gloversville and Northville Railroad Company was organized on June 22, 1872, and Mr. Caten became a director of that company also. In December, 1890, he was made manager of the Johnstown and Gloversville Street Railroad Company and he continued active in the management of this corporation until the time of his death.

Lawton Caten married (first), March 17, 1859, Flora Roselle Hoyt, born July 27, 1836, died April 10, 1880, daughter of William Mead and Eliza M. (Bonta) Hoyt. He married (second), May 18, 1881, Sarah Brown McCollom, born in Burlington, Vermont, December 29, 1839, died July 27, 1904, daughter of Samuel Reed and Hannah L. (Bleim) Brown.

Children of the first marriage:

- (1) Eva Adele, born December 30, 1859, in Howlett Hill, died November 7, 1918, in Ogdensburg, New York; married, October 1, 1884, Frederic Remington. (*See Remington Line.*)
- (2) William Leonard, born August 29, 1861, in Howlett Hill, died November 19, 1917, in

CATEN

Dayton, Ohio; married, December 10, 1886, Edith Eaton, born August 27, 1861, died June 23, 1921.

Children:

- (I) Walter Eaton, born in Dayton, Ohio, June 7, 1890; married, October 18, 1913, Portia Gunnison, born February 27, 1890, daughter of Walter and Blanche (Eaton) Gunnison. No children.
- (II) William Leonard, Jr., born February 4, 1894; married, January 19, 1916, Adelaide McAllister, born December 28, 1891, daughter of A. F. and Lena McAllister.

Children:

- (i) Robert, born October 18, 1916.
 - (ii) Betsey Hill, born June 23, 1920.
- (3) Clara Ella, born April 5, 1864, died July 26, 1930; married, January 7, 1884, Horatio Lawson Burr of Gloversville, New York, born September 1, 1862, died December 8, 1922.

Child:

- (I) Horatio Lawson, died in infancy.

CATEN

- (4) Frederick Augustus, born May 21, 1866; married, December 16, 1891, Anna Louise Cardo, born January 11, 1869, died July 14, 1917, daughter of Henry A. and Mary Louise Cardo.

Children:

- (I) Mary Louise, born July 25, 1894; married, November 10, 1923, Oscar Carl Cordes of Upper Derby, Pennsylvania, born September 5, 1890, son of Charles William and Johanna Louise (Deisler) Cordes.

Children:

- (i) Mary Louise, born February 27, 1926.
- (ii) Charles Frederick, born August 10, 1929.
- (iii) William Oscar, born September 4, 1930.
- (II) Flora Hoyt, born October 21, 1901; married, September 6, 1924, Corliss Arthur Bercaw, born November 18, 1897, son of Arthur William and Zella May (Wilder-muth) Bercaw.

CATEN

Children:

- (i) Beverly, born October 9, 1926.
 - (ii) Lawton Jacob, born January 11, 1932.
- (5) Emma Louise, born January 19, 1869. Resides in Ogdensburg, New York.

